

# The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. XI.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1883.

NO. 21.

**The Weather at 9:26 Last Night.**

Bismarck—Clear, thermometer, 36.  
Assiniboine—Clear, " 30.  
Sulford—Clear, " 35.  
Helena—Clear, " 44.  
Moorehead—Cloudy, " 36.

**INDICATIONS.**

Upper Mississippi Valley generally fair weather, northerly winds shifting to southeasterly; falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature.

Missouri Valley—Fair weather, followed by local rains, southeasterly winds; falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature.

**NEWS COMMENTS.**

"If at first you don't succeed, suck eggs."  
The hiccup is usually caused by the wine cup.

The secret of his great strength is at last out. John L. Sullivan eats muskels.

"TOMASO SALVINI" is the name of a cat in Boston, but they call him Tom for short.

BILL NIXON's new book is called "Baled Hay." It must be a cut and dried production.

PEN up your boys. It is rumored that Prince Bismarck is contemplating an American tour.

DULCIE TRIBUNE: "Emma Abbott was not born in St. Paul, and she is willing to admit it."

GRANDSTONE plays the accordion. This is probably to keep American tourists at a safe distance.

A NEW book is entitled, "Pleasures of Solitude." It was doubtless written by a non-advertising merchant.

PUT up your pocket books, neighbors. Mr. Case has raised the price of Jay Eye See to \$100,000 spot cash.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR to Mahone: "Humph! Git out! I caught a fish bigger than you are out in the Yellowstone."

HENRY BRUGH's picture has appeared in the Police Gazette. This is carrying cruelty to animals a little too far.

HARRISON, "the boy preacher," is now forty years old, but he tries to make the girls believe he has just turned nineteen.

A MACEDONIA, Ohio, girl sat down on a hot stove not knowing there was fire in it. She doesn't sit down at all now.

THE horse reporter of the Philadelphia Times believes that Jay Eye See has earned the right to carry at least two tails in fly time.

SARA BERNHARDT has had trouble with a plumber because of a small tilt. No woman will give up her diamonds without a struggle.

PADDLED hips is the latest feminine fashion. (Old papers for sale at this office in packages to suit. Apply to the blushing business manager.)

FORDS, Howards & Hulbert have printed a sermon right along for Mr. Beecher ever since he has been away. Henry will preach them when he returns.

S. J. TILDEN sings tenor beautifully. If the worst comes to the worst the poor old man can make a living traveling with some only original troupe of jubilee singers.

Mrs. LANGTRY's mamma is with her this trip, but the old lady cannot see without her glasses and the charming Lily always manages to hide them just before Freddie calls.

THEY had a fight over the oyster in a church fair stew at Bayville, L. I., last week. Six eager combatants were each anxious to gain possession of the case hardened curiosity.

A ECFAULA, Ala., man has trained some ducks to pat "juber" and some chickens to dance to the measure. He should now train a pig to whistle and his troupe would be complete.

MARY ANDERSON snubbed the prince of Wales. She was probably mad because he fell in love with Bernhardt and Langtry before her peerless graces shot athwart his royal vision.

JUST now it is said to be a craze among the fashionable ladies of New York society to own valuable cows, paying for them sums varying from \$6,000 to \$10,000. The poodle and dude must go.

THERE are eighty three humorous papers published by Americans in Italy, and the sending of so many gifted musicians and accomplished monkeys to this country is said to be actuated by a spirit of revenge.

A WASHINGTON claim agent has brought a libel suit against a Cincinnati paper for \$100,000 for publishing statements injurious to his moral character. His moral character was so small that the editor probably overlooked it and stepped on it.

A COWBOY writes to the St. Louis Globe Democrat offering to remove the police commissioners for \$100 each and the governor for \$1,000. The editor has the matter under consideration and will probably give the festive steer agitator a job.

MARK TWAIN advised that a gentleman who is engaged in the leather trade and who has purchased a grove and lawn at Concord should call it Hyde Park. It would also be in keeping with the eternal fitness of things for him to drive his team tandem.

An Ohio girl mistook John Sherman for the general the other day and tried to kiss him but the old statesman sprang backwards about six and a half feet and gave her a look that made her spine feel like a mid-winter icicle. John isn't that kind of a person.

THE crown prince of Germany is smarter than the most erudite Boston lady. She writes political memoirs, prattles prettily of philosophy, carves statues, composes sonnets, and dabbles in architecture and painting. All she now needs to entitle her to the name of "thoroughbred" is to know how to spank babies.

**THE DAYS' DOINGS.****Conflicting Accounts of an Attempted Train Robbery in Arkansas—Read and Take Your Choice.****An Insane Missourian Hugs a Red-hot Stove Until He is Burned in a Fatal Manner.****Colorado Introduces a New and Novel Method of Executing the Mandates of Judge Lynch.****Henry Villard to be Examined as to the Standing of the North Pacific Railway Company.****The Railroad Switchmen on Several Roads Go Out on a Strike at Kansas City.****Miscellaneous.****Foiled Train Robbers.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—A Post Dispatch special from Walnut Ridge, Ark., says: An attempt was made to rob the north bound express on the Iron Mountain road last night about 10 o'clock, between O'Keefe and Delaplain, fifteen miles north of this place. Fortunately the express train was late and the local freight was running on the time of the express. The latter was signalled by three lanterns and when it stopped it was boarded by a party of six men, all heavily armed. After a few questions they found that they had stopped the wrong train and passed into the woods with many curses but without molesting anything or anybody. The conductor of the freight telegraphed to roadmaster Griffin at this place of the accident and he summoned a posse headed by John Rea and another headed by United States marshal O. K. Wheeler, who went north on the belated express eager for a fight with the robbers, but no attempt was made to rob the train. The robbers were all large men 30 or 40 years old. They wore heavy overcoats and carried in their party common lanterns. They were apparently well organized and seemed to know their business. Every effort is being made to capture them.

**LATER—A DENIAL.**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 25.—Superintendent Frye says of the sensational report telegraphed from St. Louis about the attempted robbery of the north-bound passenger train on the Iron Mountain railway, between O'Keefe and Delaplain, in North Arkansas, that the entire story is unfounded. A party of wood sawyers employed by the railroad company flagged the train to learn if it was local, and finding it was a through passenger train, explained the object of their action and left.

**STILL LATER.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—No additional particulars received here up to 9 p. m., but superintendent Kerrigan of the railroad received a dispatch tonight from assistant superintendent Frye asking that detectives be sent down to look after matters, which would indicate that notwithstanding the explanation reported from Little Rock there is something in the case that needs investigation. Two men of the secret service went down the road tonight.

**A Railroad Strike.**

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 25.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the railroad switchmen began to quit work and by night most of them had gone out. The Missouri Pacific and Wabash men were the first to quit. The strikers making the rounds persuaded most of the others to leave except the Fort Scott and Gulf men. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe men at Argentine are not heard from, but it is presumed they quit. The Fort Scott and Gulf has twenty-six men and of these only about half a dozen left. The Gulf men have generally shorter hours hence they refused to quit. The strikers grew somewhat noisy urging them and were dispersed by the police. Tonight passenger trains left as usual but nothing is being done in the freight yards the few men remaining being afraid to work at night. The officials preserve a firm front and refuse to grant the advance and maintain that if the police are sufficient to prevent intimidation, they can go on in a day or two, and obviate a blockade. The men ask that switchmen helpers be paid \$65 per month instead of \$2 a day; that foremen receive \$75 per month; a working month to exclude Sunday, a working day to be ten hours, and that twenty-five to twenty-nine cents be paid per extra hour. Matters are at a stand still tonight, both sides apparently waiting tomorrow's developments.

**The Apaches Routed.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Tombstone special: W. H. Stark, who has just returned from Swisshelm, says the Apaches have been routed by Mexican troops with great slaughter. Troops had been stationed to prevent the retreat of the savages into the Sierra Madre. The Indians then turned and fled toward Arizona, closely followed by the Mexicans who overtook them at the extreme end of Swisshelm where a running fight ensued. The Mexican commander stated that if his troops had not been worn out by fighting and forced marches he would have driven the red devils onto the San Carlos reservation himself. Stuart said a large body of routed Indians passed his ranch. They were poorly clad and fully one-third without fire-arms.

**Lake Navigation Suspended.**

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 25.—The wind has blown from the northward for a week locking one day, and navigation at this and other Lake Michigan points is at a stand still. All the docks between East Water street bridge and Wolf and Davison's yard, all the slips and all the branches are filled with wind bound craft, and reports from Racine, She-

boygan, Manitowoc and smaller ports show the same condition of affairs, nothing having moved during the week. Among the fleet are steam crafts, grain-laden vessels, and a large number of vessels bound for Escanaba. It is estimated that over 100 wind-bound vessels are in port here today. The loss to owners by the delay is said to be very heavy.

**New Mode of Lynching.**

DENVER, Col., Oct. 25.—One of the Mexicans implicated in the murder of four men at a dance near Gardner a few nights ago, was overtaken by a band of armed citizens last night. A rope was placed around his neck, the other end made fast to a saddle, and the horse then frightened into a run, dragging the poor man over rocks and stumps until life was extinct. When captured he said he, with his companions, had been hired to commit the murder.

**A New Chinese Dodge.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—A new Chinese defrauding dodge has just been discovered. Several packages containing between 3,000 and 4,000 unstamped letters brought over from Hong Kong by self-appointed Chinese mail agents were seized today by the postal authorities. It was remarked that Chinese correspondence was decreasing, and a watch was set, resulting in the above discovery.

**Abolishing Land Offices.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—McFarland, commissioner of the general land office, is gradually reducing the number of land offices as opportunities arise. He will shortly recommend the abolishment of the office at Des Moines, Iowa, as he thinks the public land business of the state is not now sufficient to call for its maintenance and will recommend that the work be transferred to the general land office.

**The Lisbon Gold Excitement.**

FARGO, D. T., Oct. 25.—The excitement is increasing at the Ransom county gold fields. The townsite of Lisbon is entered as mining claims, including the brickyard where gold is found in the bricks that have been burned. The volcanic character of the Cheyenne valley there convinces old miner that gold is there in paying quantities.

**An Insane Man's Freak.**

WARTON, Mo., Oct. 25.—A wildly insane man named Keeney was placed in a large room adjoining the jail under the court house by the authorities, who had taken him in out of the wet and cold. While the jailor was at supper screams attracted the people to the window where they saw Keeney in an insane frenzy hugging a red hot stove. He was taken away but death soon relieved his sufferings.

**Bartender Murdered.**

GREENFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 25.—John Dagget, a bartender at Charles Hira's grocery, was attacked on his way home last night by unknown persons and shot twice. He was instantly killed. Several colored people saw the murder but failed to catch the murderers.

**Villard to be Examined.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Anderson and Mann applied to Judge Barrett today for an order to examine Henry Villard in reference to the standing of the North Pacific railroad company. The order was granted. Wm. M. Everts and Roscoe Conkling have been retained by the North Pacific company.

**Fleeing in Terror.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—Many of the inhabitants of Smyrna are fleeing from the city on account of fear of further earthquakes. The government has sent a sufficient quantity of lumber to construct 5,000 sheds for the shelter of those rendered homeless by the catastrophe.

**Seamen Drowned.**

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 25.—Captain Finlay, Wm. Fowler, M. Whalen and another seaman were drowned by the capsizing of the schooner Wm. A. Finlay. The mate clinging to the upturned boat drifted ashore twelve hours after being pitched into the sea.

**Addresses Not Received.**

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—It is understood that Landsdowne acting upon suggestions in Lorne's answer to the last address presented him has decided not to receive addresses from English, Scotch or Irish societies.

**Gunboat Ashore.**

KIRKWOOD, Scotland, Oct. 25.—In a heavy gale off here the British gunboat Firm went ashore and the coast guard ship Lord Warden dragged her anchor. She is armor plated and 7,840 tons burden.

**An Arrest and Confession.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—Detectives today arrested B. C. Clark, agent of E. W. Vandusen & Co., at Kandiyohi, for forging wheat checks of the firm for \$1,300. Clark confessed his guilt.

**A Scribe Buried.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The funeral of W. P. Copeland, the well known Washington correspondent, took place today from his late residence. There was a large attendance.

**Reported Nomination.**

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—It is reported that J. S. Grinnell, state senator from Greenfield, was nominated for lieutenant governor by the democratic state committee.

**Schooners Lost.**

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 25.—The fishing schooners Alaska and James E. Bliss are believed to have been lost with crews of fourteen men.

**Switchman Killed.**

DENVER, Col., Oct. 25.—Wm. Clelland, switchman in the Kansas Pacific yards, was crushed to death between cars this morning.

**A Heavy Record.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Among the cases recently docketed in the United States supreme court is the city of New Orleans against Myra Clark Gaines. The record in the case is the

longest ever submitted to the supreme court, or probably any other court. It is bound in one immense volume which weighs over 200 pounds, and contains three million, two hundred thousand words. It takes two men to open and shut the book.

**Doomed to Death.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Kato Douglass, a negro, for the murder of Joseph Miller, and Charles E. Rose, a negro, for killing George Ingrow in April, 1881, were sentenced today by Judge Van Wagner of the criminal court to be hanged Friday, December 7th. Frank Briggs, for killing Richard Jackson in August, 1882, and John Nelson, for stabbing John Smith were respectively sentenced to ninety-nine and twenty years in the penitentiary.

**What the Syndicate Say.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—It is understood that the North Pacific bond syndicate consulted the best legal talent obtainable before taking the new second mortgage bonds, and it is stated that no injunction can stand under the company's charter if three-fourths of the preferred stock holders assent to the issue of it.

**Died From His Injuries.**

DESOTO, Ill., Oct. 24.—Thos. Davis, who was shot a month ago by an unknown person died yesterday. James Strickland was held on Davis ante-mortem statement. Mrs. Davis attempted suicide last night by cutting her throat. She is in delicate health.

**Not Lawbreakers.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—From a report made to commander Evans it appears that an organization of Red Men exists in West Virginia but the members are not engaged in protecting violators of the internal revenue laws.

**Strikers Indicted.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—About forty East St. Louis railroad strikers have been indicted by the St. Clair county grand jury for interfering with the railroads and intimidating new employees during the late strike.

**Murdered by Her Husband.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Mary J. Young, shot by her husband, Thomas Young, keeper of a liquor saloon at Brooklyn, died today. In Mrs. Young's ante-mortem statement she said the shooting was done intentionally. Her mother, who was present, corroborated the statement.

**A Heavy Gale.**

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 24.—The hardest northeastern gale for several years has been raging since last night. The sloop Samoset and yacht Mamie parted cables in the inner harbor and went ashore. The fog is so thick that nothing can be seen below.

**Murdered and Robbed.**

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 24.—News Eagle Pass special: The robbed and mutilated remains of two unknown Americans were found on the Mexican side, twenty-five miles from here. The United States consul at Piedras Negras is investigating.

**Arrested for Enticing.**

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Joseph E. Chase, alias Lymas Scott, of St. Louis, has been arrested here charged with enticing from home Cornelius Larrion, seventeen years of age. He will be brought back to St. Louis.

**Killed Her Nephew.**

MOBILE, Mo., Oct. 24.—L. L. Daring of Chilton, was killed by his aunt, Mrs. Wm. Straub, yesterday. She struck him on the head with a hammer. She gave herself up and is now in jail at Huntsville.

**Prodigals Returning.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A telegram was received at the war department today from Gen. Crook confirming the report that the Chiricahua Indians left in Mexico are on the way to San Carlos.

**A Witness Assaulted.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The evening papers publish an account of an assault by two men on Neilson, who figured as the complaining witness in the adultery suit against Senator Sharon. Neilson does not know who his assailants were. Warrants were given to the police to hunt them up.

**New Warrant Issued.**

HALIFAX, Oct. 24.—A new warrant has been issued under the customs smuggling act against Holmes and Brooker, dynamiters, in which they are charged with bringing explosives across the border without paying duty.

**New Lease of Life.**

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 24.—An appeal has been taken in the case of Dan Gould, sentenced to hang Friday for the murder of Wm. Carpenter, which acts as a stay of execution.

**Murder in Virginia.**

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 24.—Much excitement is caused in Charlotte county by the murder of Joel H. Childress by J. B. Marshall. Both are well known citizens.

**Strong and Buoyant.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 6 p. m.—The new stock market this afternoon was strong and buoyant. At 2 p. m. the market was at top prices and closed strong.

**King Winter Coming.**

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 24.—Snow has fallen steadily since six o'clock this morning in this state and Vermont.

**Treaty Signed.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 23.—The new treaty delimiting the Russo-Chinese frontier was officially signed at Ichghak on the 19th inst.

**Our New Bishop.**

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Rev. W. D. Walker was today agreed upon as bishop of North Dakota.

**A Convict Killed.**

TORONTO, Oct. 23.—Two convicts named Scott and Stevens attempted to escape and the guard shot Scott through the brain.

**GRAND RALLY.****The Last Day of the Auction Sale of Capital Lots, and all Must go****To Buy a Lot Which will be Within the Limits of the Fashionable Residence Sites.****The Sale will be Postponed To-day Until the First Day of May, 1884.****A Man Named Blakesley Falls from a Wagon and Breaks His Neck.****Marquis de Mores' Cattle Interests at Little Missouri Being Enlarged and Improved.****A Brilliant Birthday Party is Given in Honor of Miss Mabel Archibald.****Postoffice Experience, Masonic Installation and Items of General Interest.****Bright Scenes of Childhood.**

The parlors of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, on Fourth street, were transformed into a ringing, re-echoing hall of childish glee and laughter yesterday afternoon, by fifty dimpled, blooming cherubs of the capital city, who assembled in honor of Miss Mabel Archibald, to assist in the celebration of the sixth anniversary of her birthday. The happy little hostess was seven years old, and her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Archibald, were present from Fort Lincoln, to rejoice with their deserving little daughter. Among the ladies who were surrounded by the romping celebrators, were Mrs. G. H. Fairchild, Mrs. Elijah Coffin, and Mrs. Dr. Porter. On a large, round table in one corner of the room, were heaped tea sets, paintings, secretaries, and a myriad of other presents, many of which were costly and elegant. Each proud miss and master carried some neat token of regard and affection to Miss Mabel, known among her playmates as "Pussy," and to look upon the happy scene, one would think he had entered into a banquet room of Lilliputian lords and queens. The following is a list of those present, each of whom was given the kindest attention and freedom of the premises by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, who will ever have the warmest admiration of their bright-eyed little guests:

Misses Minnie Stoyell, Fanny Dunn, Eliza Coffin, Gussie Bradford, Bessie and Lulu Wagner, Annie Whalen, Katie Call, Florence and Jennie McVicker, Bessie Goff, Mary Mallanny, Hattie Bly, "Puss" Flannery, Katie Fairchild, Annie Williams, Etta Wakeman, Abbie and Hattie Eppinger, Vaniah Griffin, Hannah Griffin, Bessie Wolfolk, Edna Falconer, Miriam Bentley, Marion Marston. Masters Platt Dunn, Milan Harmon, Johnnie Rea, Duncan, Ira and Sidney McDonald, Albert and Julian Weber, Millard Baker, Charlie Barnes, Theodore Emerson, Artie Linn, Willie Hosier, Harry Call, Carl and Roger Weaver, Eddie Hughes, Willie McLean, Robert Thompson, Bismarck Straus, Charley Flannery, Alban Bell, Harrie Porter, Freddie and Willie Lonnaberry, Jaddie Watson.

**LIST OF PRESENTS.**  
Elegant card, Theodore Emerson.  
Handsome plain gold ring, Annie Williams.  
Little girl and boy-bisque, Annie Whalen.  
Photo of self, beautifully framed, Eda Wakeman.

Dress and cards from papa.  
Laundry set, six pieces, Duncan A. McDonald.  
China cup and saucer—name lost.  
Silver tumbler, Clinton Baker.  
Handsome card, Artie Linn.  
Ruby ring with bangle, Edna Falconer.  
Doll's set furniture, Annie Rust.  
Handsome card, Hannah Griffin.  
Pantomime toy book and card, Mamie Mallanny.  
Box sliced birds—name lost.  
China plate, cup and saucer, Albion Bell.  
Bottle perfume and holder, Fred and Willie Lonnaberry.

Fair of vases, Ira McDonald.  
Plain band gold ring, Robbie Thompson.  
Box of sliced birds, name lost.  
Purse, Sidney McDonald.  
Pantomime toy book and card, Julian Mozart Weber.

Handsome card, Allie Decker.  
China cup and saucer, name lost.  
Handsome card, Yvonne Griffin.  
Handsome card, Theodore Emerson.  
Cooking stove and furniture, Mr. J. H. Marshall.

Handsome French doll and card, Mrs. J. H. Marshall.  
Autograph album, Fannie and Platt Dunn.  
Cup and saucer, Harry and Kitty Call.  
Handsome card, Minnie Stoyell.

Two silk handkerchiefs, Jennie and Florence Macnider.  
Box of paints, Bessie Goff.  
Pair of gold bracelets, Willie McLean.  
Plush, satchel, Carl and Roger Weaver.

**A Sad Accident.**

Wednesday Surveyor Strathern, accompanied by Alex. Brace and Harry Blakesley, left Bismarck for McLean county where Mr. Strathern intended to do some surveying for a coal company in which he was interested. The party had a double team and lumber wagon loaded with 300 feet of lumber, a large stove and a quantity of provisions.

Yesterday Messrs. Strathern and Bruce returned to Bismarck with the remains of Mr. Blakesley, who met his death about six miles below Painted Woods, the sad particulars of the

accident being stated by Mr. Strathern as follows: It seems that Mr. Blakesley who was driving the team, while not an experienced teamster, was not acquainted with the road over which he was driving. Mr. Strathern at the time of the accident was walking ahead of the team, having previously cautioned the driver about the steep hills on the route. He was but a few yards ahead of the team at one of these inclines, when, turning around he saw both men off the load and that one of the horses was prancing about considerably. Running back he found Bruce endeavoring to get Blakesley off the whiplashes where he had fallen. The two succeeded in extricating the unfortunate man, who, after a couple of moans, showed no further signs of life.

The remains were therefore brought to Bismarck yesterday, and the facts reported to the coroner who called Messrs. Canaby, Ludwig and Webb as a jury to render a verdict. Dr. Hersey was called and after examining the remains of Blakesley found that death was caused by a broken neck. The jury found a verdict in accordance therewith.

From papers found in Mr. Blakesley's trunk it was learned that he was a young man about thirty years old and evidently well connected. There were letters addressed to the deceased at Beaver, Winona county, Minn., and also to Mrs. E. E. Blakesley of the same town. The latter lady is supposed to be the mother of the deceased and the sad intelligence of her son's death was telegraphed last evening by the coroner.

Mr. Blakesley had been in Bismarck about a month and was well thought of by all who knew him.

**The In-Coming Pastor.**

Inspecting of Rev. C. B. Austin who has come to fill the Bismarck Presbyterian pulpit, the Utica, (N. Y.) Herald says:

Rev. C. B. Austin, pastor of the Presbyterian church, officiated in his pulpit for the last time yesterday morning. His sermon was an able one, and was attentively listened to. At the close he spoke a few earnest parting words. He thanked all for their kindness to him at all times and the hearty support given him in his work. He bespoke for his successor as hearty support and encouragement. In the absence of Rev. W. B. Cobb, no services were held in the Methodist church. The venerable chaplain, John Harvey, representing that church, spoke briefly. He said as he had known all the pastors of the village, he was able to judge of the feeling in the community toward them. He knew that all the people entertained the highest respect, esteem and love for Rev. Mr. Austin. He had spoken of growing in the knowledge and love of God, and the hopeful view he had taken was justified by the word of God. He hoped the church would be faithful in purity, holiness and benevolence. The members of the Methodist church esteemed Mr. Austin as a man of God and a Christian gentleman, in every sense, and all regretted his departure.

**Another Item of History.**

June 6, 1873, the railroad was completed to Bismarck and a few days afterward the first United States mail arrived. It was brought in by James L. Wilder, now assistant superintendent railway service, sixth division, then chief clerk with headquarters at Milwaukee. The total mail at that time for the whole northwest including the military posts and Indian agencies delivered by Mr. Wilder did not weigh to exceed twenty five pounds. Ten years later Mr. Wilder is again in the city and the mail delivered at the Bismarck office has increased to half a ton, the registered matter alone frequently amounting to fifteen to twenty bushels per day. There are now more postoffices—more thriving, prosperous villages—between Bismarck and Fargo than there were settlers between these two points aside from a half a dozen families and a few hangers on about the military post at Jamestown. Mr. Wilder, of whom the above facts are gathered, is now in the city in the interest of the mail service.

**The de Mores' Cattle Interests.**

The North Pacific refrigerator car company, represented by Marquis de Mores, is rapidly extending its business. Their main establishment will be at the North Pacific crossing of the Little Missouri river, where they have arrangements for slaughtering 40,000 head of cattle per annum, and where a tannery is being erected, and various other interests are being centered, growing out of this business. About 150,000 head of cattle are now in the Little Missouri river herds, and although the business of slaughtering is in its infancy they will use 7,000 head of stock this year. At Miles City they are putting an establishment to handle the cattle grown on the Tongue and Powder rivers, and at Billings they are preparing to handle those from the Big Horn, Musselshell, Judith Basin and upper Yellowstone. The company has unlimited means and meets with universal favor among the stock growers.

**Capital Prizes.**

For the benefit of those who hold tickets in the Henry College lottery the following list of numbers which drew capital prizes is given: No. 3,254 drew \$30,000; No. 73,928, \$10,000; No.



## The Bismarck Tribune.

## THE CAPITAL GROUND LOTS.

When the capital was located at Bismarck it was represented that the quarter section on which the building was to be located was worth and would sell for \$300,000. Twenty acres of this, worth it is estimated on that basis, \$75,000, was reserved for the capital grounds, and the remainder was laid off into lots. These lots were appraised and a minimum price fixed upon them that in the aggregate would bring \$125,000, and the lots were offered for sale at auction, the sale commencing on the 22nd inst. The lots sold were not the choicest by any means, and the result is best shown by giving the record of the first day's sale which is as follows:

Lot.	Am't.	Lot.	Am't.
1.	\$55 00	11.	\$281 00
2.	300 00	12.	300 00
3.	210 00	13.	165 00
4.	210 00	14.	175 00
5.	235 00	15.	165 00
6.	225 00	16.	175 00
7.	225 00	17.	165 00
8.	220 00	18.	170 00
9.	225 00	19.	185 00
10.	240 00	20.	200 00

Lot.	Amount.	Lot.	Amount.
1.	300 00	23.	225 00
2.	205 00	24.	225 00
3.	210 00	25.	225 00
4.	200 00	26.	225 00
5.	200 00	27.	225 00
6.	200 00	28.	225 00
7.	200 00	29.	225 00
8.	201 00	30.	225 00
9.	200 00	31.	225 00
10.	200 00	32.	225 00
11.	235 00	33.	310 00
12.	205 00	34.	255 00
13.	185 00	35.	235 00
14.	185 00	36.	225 00
15.	175 00	37.	225 00
16.	185 00	38.	280 30
17.	185 00	39.	235 00
18.	185 00	40.	235 00
19.	215 00	41.	240 00
20.	225 00	42.	245 00
21.	300 00		

The prices realized were considerably above the minimum and there is no reason to suppose that the ground will not bring all that it was represented that it would bring.

The decision of Judge Edgerton, if reversed may not result in permanent injury to the interest of the territory, but many, very many who intended to invest in this property have been deterred from doing so, and funds may not be realized as they otherwise would have been for the immediate completion of the wings of the capitol, (the main building being provided for) and the necessary furniture.

The subscription of Bismarck to the capital fund was \$100,000 cash. This has been paid in and is now being used for the erection of the main portion of the building. The work is being done so thoroughly that the contractors, the architect, the capital commission and the governor will be able to defy all enemies and experts that may be chosen by legislative action or at the star chamber meetings of those who would injure them in the estimation of the people to show where a single dollar of the fund they have held in trust has been corruptly or improperly expended. It will all be found on capitol hill represented in brick and mortar, in a building that will stand for all time as a monument to the integrity of the capitol commission and the governor. And when the main portion of the building is completed property will remain that the result of the sale on the 22nd shows will surely bring \$300,000, and the other quarter section given by the city, worth, it is difficult to estimate how much more, that ought to be devoted wholly to park purposes, remains untouched.

If the decision of Mr. Edgerton is sustained by the courts and endorsed by subsequent legislation the direct loss to the territory will not be less than half a million dollars, and the people will be taxed to erect other buildings at a point less central, when the whole territory is considered, than the present location and in no sense more satisfactory or more advantageous to the people. To assume that an inferior building to the present will be built is to assume that those who would be responsible for repudiating the solemn engagements of the territory, entered into when this property was turned over to its representatives, would prove to be fools as well as demagogues.

Whether the capital of Dakota remains at Bismarck involves, then, \$500,000, the value of the property donated, and a like sum that would be levied upon the people in the way of taxes to secure other property equally desirable; other buildings and fixtures and means for furnishing equal to the Bismarck donation which has not and will not cost the territory one cent, not even for the salary of the much abused commissioners.

The Casselton Reporter says Oliver Dalrymple, the bonanza farming king of the region has threshed this season 150,000 bushels of wheat and 40,000 bushels of oats, getting a total of 40,000 bushels more of grain at \$10,000 less expense than last year. This crop was grown on 9,500 acres of ground.

AND now, as winter approaches come reports from the south and east of new railroad projects having their final destination in God's own country North Dakota. The latest is a meeting at St. Louis, attended by numerous prominent men from Iowa, at which it was decided to build a road from St. Louis through central Iowa to a point on the line of the North Pacific, probably Bismarck. Where

there is so much smoke there ought to come forth a little blaze.

The report that Assistant District Attorney C. S. Palmer has pooled with Campbell in order to secure promotion to the United States attorneyship is without foundation. Mr. Palmer is an able lawyer and is backed by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, for almost any place he may desire, hence will not commit himself upon any question in advance or bargain with Hugh J. Campbell.

THE Yankton Press and Dakotian says that the Methodist church of Dakota is the only religious or temperance organization that has declared against the South Dakota constitution. Perhaps this is the first religious organization that has thoroughly investigated the product of Sioux Falls.

St. Paul is advising Fargo on railroad matters. If St. Paul is able to hold its own with that town called Minneapolis across the river, it will find about all it can attend to at present. Better let the localities 200 miles distant alone.

THE Duluth Tribune thinks that if Montana waits until Dakota is admitted as a state she will be gray headed. The manner in which Dakota asks admission may make some difference in the Tribune's mode of argument.

A COUPLE of gentlemen in Arkansas have filed title deeds to the property on which the greater portion of Texarkana is located. They are now about to put in a claim for the Brooklyn bridge.

THE weather prophet of the New York Herald predicts that our second summer is yet to come and that it will last late into November.

WHERE will the bishop of North Dakota reside?—Mandan Pioneer.

At whatever point suits him best.

CETWAYO has surrendered.

DULUTH has her street car track nearly completed.

Moody and Sankey are still doing a Corking business.

No more American beef will be received in Australia.

Twenty-two hundred trains arrived at and leave London daily.

Boston capital is being used to develop the coal mines near Seattle.

JOHN BRIGHT is already making preparations for his visit to America next spring.

THE stock market was weak yesterday, and closed lower on most of the stocks.

THE Grand Trunk road cleared over one million dollars in the last six months.

SNOW is six inches deep in Maine and we have had scarcely enough to cover the ground.

Ir-San Francisco has the world's fair that she wants in '97, it will be the grandest affair of the kind ever held.

THE crop of counterfeiters still holds good. It takes a good deal of the spare time of the police to arrest them.

TORONTO, Canada, has a woman's medical school. It may be fun for the faculty, but it will be death to those Canucks.

EVEN the fish at Virginia City have the gold fever. At least a vivacious chronicler there says that it came out of some of them in spots.

A MAN attempted to commit suicide in New York by jumping from a height of 100 feet, and made a complete success of his undertaking.

THE salaries of the presidents of the United States and of the North Pacific railroad are the same, \$50,000. Who wouldn't be president—or an editor?

The first number of the Dakota Christian Advocate was issued at Huron last week. It seems to us that there is a much larger field for this paper in Mandan.

It has been found that most of the trouble with the new postal notes was due to the ignorance of postmasters, and they are now giving better satisfaction.

THE Duluth Sunday Times is the name of a new paper at Duluth. From its initial number it is evident that sterling ability is at its back. From its tone it has come to stay.

THE murderers of Policeman O'Connell, killed last year in St. Paul, have been discovered in the Chester, Ill., penitentiary. They were serving time for burglary, but are to be tried for the greater crime.

SAMMY says that pretty Bonnie shall not be the next democratic presidential nominee. "Strava show which way the wind blows." And all this time Thurman is keeping perfectly still while training for the "dark-horse" race.

EIGHT out of the twelve first articles under "News Notes" in one of our exchanges either begin with or contain the expression "it is said." It seems that the editor fully appreciates the fact that this expression, like crumpets, is "werry fillin' at the price."

O'DONNELL is getting desperate. He wants his tobacco and the Newgate physician says that none should be given him. Just think of the value of freedom. We can wander around at our own free will and pick up almost all the "snipes" we can use in any gutter.

THE Mosler safe and lock company have asked for an injunction to restrain the firm of Mosler, Bahmann & Co. from using their patents on safes and locks. The board of examiners of interference have already decided that the patents, on account of priority, belong to the Mosler company. The other firm have, however, been using the patents, and the Mosler people propose to have them stop it.

## By Telegraph

## Report of the North Pacific.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A circular will be sent to each preferred stock holder of the North Pacific railroad company as soon as the list can be copied from the stock ledger. After reciting the action of the meeting of the directors on Oct. 6th, looking towards the execution of the second mortgage of \$20,000,000, the circular says: "Your board considers it their duty to submit the following explanation relative to the object of the meeting. In our report for the fiscal year of 1882-1883, you were duly advised of the existence of a deficiency arising from excess of cost, construction and equipment of the main line over available resources and amounting on June 30th, 1883 to \$7,985,505. You were further informed that to avoid embarrassment to the company from the pressure of a long floating debt arrangement had been entered into with the Oregon and Transcontinental company under which that corporation made the necessary advances in open account. It was agreed that this company should secure these advances temporarily by issue of such obligations as could be created under restrictions of the plan of reorganization. This assistance has proved of incalculable value as besides assuring the speedy completion of the road it has

SAVED THIS COMPANY during the construction, from constant embarrassments that a large floating debt would inevitably have entailed. The deficit at the close of the past fiscal year was increased by further requirements for construction and equipment purposes between July 1st and October 1st by the sum of \$1,473,412, so that on the latter date it amounted to \$9,459,920. Ever since it became evident that the main line could not be completed and equipped from the proceeds of the sale of the first mortgage bonds, your board has been fully impressed with the necessity of dealing with the deficiency at the earliest possible moment. But no measures of relief could be determined upon and proposed to you until the actual cost of the main line over available sources could be ascertained with accuracy, which was not practicable until the construction work had reached its latter stages. It is indeed only now that we are prepared to make a definite statement in this report. There will be required in addition to the deficiency of \$9,459,920 October 1st the sum of \$5,500,000 for the following purposes: For accruing construction estimates and vouchers, \$1,669,000; for meeting future estimates of the chief engineer for the completion of the main line, including station houses, water tanks, machine shops, coal bunkers, etc., \$1,287,000; BRIDGE

over Snake river at Arnsworth, \$420,000 for present work on bridge over Willamette river at Portland, Oregon, \$35,000; additional motive power, \$746,000; additional rolling stock, \$1,268,000; miscellaneous, \$106,000; total, \$5,500,000. This amount will provide a fund to finish the construction and equipment of the road, except \$780,000, which will be gradually needed in the course of two years subsequent to March 1st next, for the completion of the bridge over the Willamette, and can be readily met out of the current income or out of reserve lands hereinafter mentioned. We have thus a total, exclusive of the cost of the Willamette bridge, of \$14,939,920 in excess of the requirement over the proceeds in general of the first mortgage bonds. It is due to you that you be told plainly so that you shall

UNDERSTAND CLEARLY THE CAUSES that combine to produce this deficiency. In the first place the cost of the Yellowstone, Clark's Fork and Pend d'Oreille divisions was greater by \$5,500,000 than the engineer's original estimates. Loose material encountered instead of rock in the Bozeman and Mullan tunnels which largely increased the cost of these works over the estimates, beside necessitating the construction of temporary overhead lines at a cost of \$1,400,000. The cost of the Bismarck, Snake River and Willamette bridges will be more than expected owing to the extra cost of foundations, approaches, etc. Then again the development of the traffic is such that fully 40 per cent. more motive power and equipment is required than was expected. Last and not least, the Minnesota, Dakota and Missouri divisions of the main line were in such a condition.

REQUIREMENTS OF BUSINESS so large that in order to render their safe and economic operation there was a practically total expenditure the past three years of \$3,804,501 for renewal of track and superstructure erection of the shops at Brainerd and elsewhere, and other betterments were indispensable. The cost of the office building at St. Paul is also included in these expenditures. We do not hesitate to say that it is as good as has ever been built for money west of the Mississippi river. It has been examined by a number of American and foreign experts since the opening of through traffic, and their united testimony is to this effect and it is to its thorough character of construction that the excess of actual cost over the estimates must be largely ascribed. But on the other hand the road will hereafter be operated so much more cheaply and efficiently in consequence of the

THOROUGH MANNER in which it has been built that stock holders will find that full equivalent in enhanced expenditures. After due consideration of the situation of the company in all its bearings your board concluded to request your consent to the creation of the second mortgage as security for the issue of \$20,000,000, 6 per cent. gold bonds. The new mortgage has been on all the property of this company except the lands east of the Missouri river which were reserved by the plan of reorganization for the benefit of preferred stock, subject only to priority of the present general mortgage. It will be similar in terms and conditions to the general mortgage, subject only to its liens. Your board is pleased to say that it has received propositions from a syndicate represented by Drexel, Morgan & Co., Winslow, Lainer & Co., and August, Belmont & Co., to take \$15,000,000 of these second mortgage bonds firm at the

PRICE OF 87 1/2 CASH less 5 per cent. commission on bonds with six months option to take \$3,000,000 on the same terms. Considering the position a favorable one we accepted it subject to the authorization of the mortgage by your special meeting to be held November 20. The sale of \$10,000,000 second mortgage bonds at the stated price will enable the company to meet all its existing liabilities and provide for its coming construction and equipment requirement and leave a reserve of \$10,000,000 bonds in the treasury. Your board regrets the necessity of the creation of a

new lien upon your property but the stockholders should remember that every dollar of additional capital put into the road adds to its value and earning capacity and permits its more economic operation.

## THE EARNINGS OF THE ROAD

during the five weeks in which it has been operated and through line have fully met our expectations, being \$1,511,500 excluding construction and company freight, and we feel sure they will continue to do so. All competent judges who know the system of railway as steamboat and steamship lines tributary to the main line on the Pacific coast agree with us that through business will add very largely to our gross earnings. Moreover, Oct. 1, under amicable arrangement with the Union Pacific railway company, the business of Butte City, Montana, was opened to this company and has been announced in the press, we have also made arrangement with the other Pacific railway companies by which we take business to and from California. Our road will derive large benefit from both these sources. By order of the board of directors. [Signed,] H. VILLARD, President.

## Affairs in China.

HONG KONG, Oct. 22.—Advice from Tun Nan confirm the report that the Chinese are assisting the Black Flags in Annam who number 30,000 exclusive of those in garrison at Bac Ninh and Sontag. Sixteen thousand men are concentrated near Canton ostensibly on account of an anticipated popular commotion. The victory claims of the withdrawal of the Portuguese gunboat with the watchman on board who drowned the Chinaman and precipitated the recent riots. The victory demands that the watchman be handed over to the British courts for trial. (The Portuguese officials in reply said that the prisoner was an Afocal, and if the Chinese wished, they could prosecute him there. Reports of an approaching war with foreigners are circulating in the interior of China, and the people in Yunnan, believe that the Chinese army is preparing for a war of extermination against foreigners. The victory of Canton has asked for one million taels for the payment of losses incurred in recent rioting. His agents are asking for arms. All is quiet at Tonquin, practically, as the French forces have not advanced beyond Hanoi, and will not attempt any forward movement until reinforcements have arrived.

General Steedman's Funeral. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 22.—The funeral obsequies of the late Major General Jas. B. Steedman at this place this afternoon were attended by one of the largest gatherings ever seen in the state. It is estimated that at least 10,000 persons were present, many being from a long distance. Business generally was suspended. The board of trade adjourning to attend in a body. All public schools were closed for a like purpose. Telegrams were received today from S. J. Tilden, General Hancock, Governor Eliot Hoadley and many other prominent personages regretting their inability to be present.

The remains laid in state till 2:30 p. m., at the city hall and were viewed by thousands. The funeral cortege was of over four miles in length. The interment ceremonies were held at Wood lawn after which the remains were placed in a vault pending their interment in the private lot recently donated for that purpose.

## Charlie Ross.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22.—The telegram from St. Louis stating that a new clue had been found to Charlie Ross has been corroborated by the statement of a gentleman from Wyr, Terry, who says that Henry Mosher, brother of Mosher who admitted the kidnapping of Charlie Ross was lynched near Cheyenne five weeks since. Mosher begged that his life should be spared for twenty four hours and said that he would give the world information for which it had been seeking for many years past. He admitted having the custody of a person held for ransom for more than a year and said he had been driven to the far west while hotly pursued by detectives. The time was not allowed him and the secret died with him. The crime for which Mosher was lynched was the killing of J. H. Wetzel and a murderous assault on Jim Knight.

## Rumored Plot.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—There is much surprise here owing to dispatches from America stating that Canadian detectives have discovered at Quebec a plot to murder Lord Lansdowne, the governor-general of Canada. The colonial office reports that it knows nothing of the rumored discovery. The police informed Lord Lorne and dominion ministers of the discovery and a cabinet council was hastily summoned. It met Sunday and discussed means of preventing any hostile demonstration.

Shot His Daughter. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—A Tribune special from Aberdeen, D. T., says: Thos. Weeks in an attack of delirium tremens shot his daughter, aged 18. The ball entered the left breast and will probably prove fatal.

John Agnew Marshall was killed today by falling timber while working on a bridge and extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway near Aberdeen, D. T.

Army of the Cumberland Reunion. CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—The society of the army of the Cumberland reunion takes place Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Dispatches have been received from Generals Sheridan and Rosecranz that they will be here Wednesday. The formation will be by General Atkins of Illa. Wednesday night. The banquet is Thursday night in Music Hall. Provision has been made for 100 guests.

Killed at a Fire. GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 22.—A two story brick building at Middleville was burned with its contents yesterday. In trying to save the property in a shed adjoining Captain Smith, Thomas Bundy, and a boy 14 years old, son of Charles Walsh, were killed by the wall of the building falling on the shed and crushing it. Two others were badly hurt. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

Sufferers from Earthquake. SMYRNA, Oct. 22.—People in the earthquake district dread entering their houses. Two English men-of-war arrived today to assist the sufferers. Another vessel has gone to Chios and several foreign gunboats have gone to Crete. A slight shock of earthquake is reported from Malta.

Killed His Brother's Murderer. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 22.—At the afternoon exhibition of Barre's circus Robert Brierly shot

Robert Bates twice, killing him. Ten years ago Bates killed Brierly's brother at a dance and served six years in the penitentiary. On his release he went to work in a foundry here. The shooting caused something of a panic owing to the large crowd attending the circus, but all got safely out.

## Franco-Chinese War.

HONG KONG, Oct. 22.—Advice Haiphong, Tonquin, say that residents dread an attack from 1,000 patriots encamped in the vicinity. The French garrison is small but is believed to be strong enough to repel an attack by pirates. Reinforcements are, however, anxiously awaited. There is great activity in the Chinese camp to the north of Hanoi and it is feared the Black Flags will assume offensive operations.

## Official Figures on Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 22.—Secretary Newman is furnishing the following total on governor, as the result of the late election: Foraker, 347,064; Hoadley, 359,593; Schumaker, 961; Jenkins, 285; total vote, 721,464. Hoadley's majority, 13,833. Majority for judicial amendment, 33,413; second amendment fell short of majority 39,543; regulation amendment received 98,000 votes.

## An Editor Retaliates.

FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., Oct. 22.—Saturday night Charles McCartney was attacked on the street by James T. Tenwell and Frank Thompson who felt aggrieved by publications in McCartney's paper. They used stones as weapons. McCartney drew a revolver and shot both of them. Tenwell died yesterday morning and Thompson is supposed to be mortally wounded.

## Large Fire.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 22.—Basil block near the market was burned this morning. It contained the largest business houses in the city. Ten houses and nine store rooms were burned. Loss \$3,000 distributed among a number of people. The insurance was only partial. Charles Legg tried to save his aged aunt and both lost their lives.

## Ran off a Trestle.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The train due here at 4 o'clock from Albany ran off a trestle near Fort Edward and three persons are reported killed. Mrs. M. Mahan, of Glens Falls, a man named Winnegar, of Glens Falls, and the third is unknown.

## Deadly Fire Damp.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Another explosion of coal damp occurred in Wharm Oliff, Carlton mine, while the exploring party was searching for the bodies of the victims of Thursday's explosion. Several explorers were injured, and it is feared two were killed.

Fire at South Minneapolis. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—A three story frame building at south Minneapolis owned by Chas. Riply, was burned this afternoon. Loss on building \$1,500. No insurance. Loss on the stocks and household goods of six families, \$10,000.

Vote of Thanks. PARIS, Oct. 22.—The council adopted a resolution thanking the municipal authorities of Boston for her hospitality at the reception accorded to the delegates from the Paris municipality to the Boston exposition.

Register Appointed—New Standard. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The president has appointed Chas. T. McCoy register of the land office at Aberdeen, D. T. The signal service will no doubt adopt the new time standard for railways.

Mine Explosion. LONDON, Oct. 22.—There was an explosion in the Lady Pitt colliery near Stoke upon Trent yesterday while the miners were trying to extinguish a fire. Six were killed and five wounded.

Death of Mrs. Young. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Paris announces the death this morning of the wife of John Russell Young, minister to China. Mrs. Young was a niece of the late Governor Jewell.

Chinese Preparations. HONG KONG, Oct. 22.—The newspapers state that the French have discovered that the forts at Baenah are mounted with Krupp guns and are too strong to be taken by assault.

Mayne Reid Dead. LONDON, Oct. 22.—Capt. Mayne Reid, the novelist, died last evening after a short illness. He was 65 years old.

It seems to us that there is a scripture lesson somewhere in that case where a Texas thief stole a bible in a church and "spouted" it for a pint of budge.

The law passed by the governor of Syria in relation to those who were engaged in the anti-Jewish riots, has yielded good fruit. Seventeen of the ringleaders have been imprisoned.

The Pullman palace car company has made a net profit of \$1,033,312 during the last year. But the conductors are just as happy as if the company were making assessments on the stock.

The Manitoba road recently refused to deliver wheat to commission men before putting it in the elevator. A law suit will ensue and the commission men propose to find out if they have any rights.

The civil service law is working to great advantage in relieving congressmen of the nuisance of deciding between twenty applicants for a place and thereby gaining nineteen political and personal enemies.

MINNIE PALMER's husband recently thrashed a member of the German embassy at London for sending an insulting letter to his wife. It is time these titled rascals should find their social level, which is at the bottom.

We shudder to think what would become of the Duluth Daily Times if it were not for a pair of scissors. The editor should understand that the first principle of journalistic courtesy is to give proper credit for all its clippings.

A large bear weighing 18,000 pounds ran down a man in Philadelphia. The man made a few jumps, not injuring him in the least. We might believe this item if said in reference to the check of the Duluth Times exchange editor.

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TO THE LAND EXPLORER, TO THE FARMER, TO THE MECHANIC, TO THE LABORER, TO THE SPORTSMAN, TO THE TOURIST, TO THE MINER

## TO ALL CLASSES!

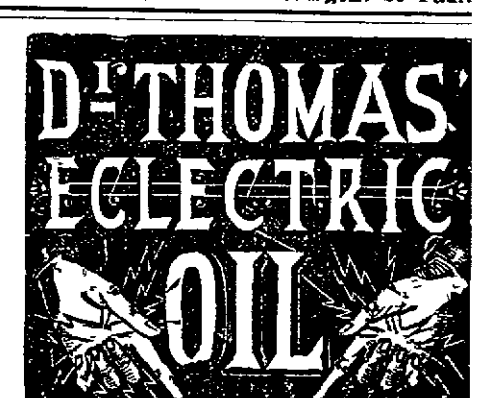
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A TRUE assistant to nature in restoring the system to perfect health, thus enabling it to resist disease, is Brown's Iron Bitters. COCHRAN, C. A. Dr. A. J. Lamb says: "I never met with a remedy that gave more satisfaction in cases of debility and prostration than Brown's Iron Bitters."

OWENTON, Ky.—Rev. J. W. Waldrop says: "Brown's Iron Bitters greatly relieved me of general debility and indigestion."

Want of confidence accounts for half of the business failures of to-day. Frisby, the drug dealer, in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, for he gives away a bottle free to all who are suffering with coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, and all affections of the throat and lungs.

## ASA FISHER,



## THE DIVISION OF DAKOTA.

The leading facts in relation to the attempts that have heretofore been made to secure the division of Dakota may not prove uninteresting:

The bill for division was first introduced in the house of representatives March 27, 1871, and was reported adversely and tabled May 1, 1872.

It was again introduced in the house December 13, 1873, but no action was taken upon it.

It was again introduced in the house December 13, 1875, and reported back from the committee with a recommendation that it pass as amended March 31, 1876. It was recommitted and died with other measures. It was introduced in the senate March 16, 1876, by Mr. Windom and reported back April 10, 1876. It was passed by the senate August 8, 1876, yeas 31; nays 19; absent 21. Those voting for the bill were Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Burnside, Cameron, (of Wisconsin) Christy, Cockrell, Croghan, Ferry, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Jones, (of Nevada), Kelly, McCleary, McDonald, McMillan, Maxey, Mitchell, Morrill, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Ramsom, Sherman, Spencer, West, Windom, Withers and Wright.

Those voting no were Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Conkling, Davis, Dawes, Eaton, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Kernan, Key, Merriman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace and Whyte.

It was not only then, as now, opposed by the democratic party, almost without exception, but by the New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Delaware, and New Jersey members. Mr. Bogy, who voted for the bill in order to enable him to move its reconsideration, called up his motion to reconsider December 13th, 1876, and urged Algonquin as a suitable name for the territory. The matter finally went over till December 20th, when the name was changed to Huron and the bill again passed in the senate but was defeated in the house of representatives.

It was again introduced in both houses of congress in December, 1877, and was killed by an adverse report in the house March 5th, 1878. Introduced again in 1879 and 1881 it met the same fate.

In January, 1882, a delegation of twenty-two citizens of North Dakota went to Washington to urge the passage of the bill introduced in December, 1881. A still larger delegation from the southern part of the territory went to Washington ostensibly to favor the division of the territory. They met the northern delegation in the rooms of Mr. Pettigrew who stated frankly the situation. He expressed the belief that the division bill could be passed if the South Dakota admission bill was not pushed at that time; that the republicans saw they could gain an advantage by dividing the territory, thus laying the foundation for another republican state to be admitted in the near future while the democrats were likely to consent to it in order to delay admission until after the next presidential election. Admission, however, he regarded impossible at that time. Mr. Moody who was present said if that was the case their visit to Washington was in vain. He took his hat and left the room followed by Barney Caulfield and other "visiting statesmen" from the south. He went to the chairman of the committee on territories in the house, Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, and arranged to have the report of that committee recommending the passage of the division bill withheld and the bill admitting the southern section, which made division contingent upon admission, advanced instead.

The old Yankton bond matter was brought up at this time and an influence absolutely essential to the success of the measure refused to admit Dakota or take any steps toward advancing its interests in that direction until an adjustment of the bond matter honorable to the territory and satisfactory to the bond holders should be effected.

That session of congress passed and nothing was accomplished toward admission and in the meantime the division bill had lost its standing upon the calendar, and there was no possible way to reach it during the life of that congress excepting under a suspension of the rules. The next congress would have a democratic majority and there would be no hope for either division or admission until the next presidential election. The friends of admission finally accepted the situation and consented to allow an effort to be made to pass the division bill. They agreed with leading democrats that the admission question should be dropped and no attempt would be made to carry it either as a direct proposition or by an amendment. Holman and other leading democrats agreed to support the bill. Randall and Springer agreed not to oppose. The prospects were flattering and the friends of the measure were certain of success—the writer of this article who had spent five winters in Washington laboring for division was alone in doubt. The measure was to come up on the 5th of February. A two thirds vote was required to put the bill on its final passage. On the night of the 4th of February a caucus of the democrats was held at the National hotel, and it was determined to defeat the bill for party reasons. Mr. Keifer, the speaker of the house, had agreed to recognize Mr. Grout for the purpose of calling up the bill with a view to putting

it on its final passage. The republicans were confident; the democrats perfectly quiet. Gen. Grant made his statement followed by Mr. Burrows. Randall in reply warned the democrats of their danger. He assumed it meant another Colorado affair, it meant the immediate admission of one or both sections. If the bill dividing Dakota was called up and passed he said it would then go to the senate where it could be amended so as to admit both sections and be returned to the house where the republican majority could pass it as amended, and thus Dakota's admission be gained in spite of the advantage they then held. Holman went back upon his pledges and spoke against the measures, and of all the democrats, twenty-two in number, who had promised to vote to suspend the rules, only Deuster, of Wisconsin, because of his personal friendship for Anton Klans, of Jamestown, Coleridge, of Indiana, and Wise, of West Virginia, because of their friendship for W.B. McConnell, of Fargo, dared vote with the republicans in favor of the bill. The vote stood 151 yeas; 110 nays; and the resolution to call up the bill and put it upon its final passage was lost, the necessary two thirds not voting in the affirmative. It was then that the editor of the TRIBUNE wrote from Washington. "It is sheer nonsense to longer think of division; and it is the part of wisdom to accept the situation and make the best of it. Heretofore North Dakota has expected division and has heretofore shown but little interest in territorial legislation. In the meantime the insane asylum and state prison have been built and other public institutions have been located in the southern part of the territory, and we can go on with the fight for division, and in the end will find that we have given up everything and gained nothing. We have lost time and opportunity, and it is now time to stop and lay the foundation for institutions for Dakota considering the rights and interests of the north as well as the south.

The reasons existing for division which have been so forcibly put by the editors of the territory and so eloquently stated in the halls of congress, are passing away, and by the time our next legislature meets the north and south will be united by at least four lines of railroad. The capital can be located at some convenient point in central Dakota or on the Missouri river, and few indeed will see a necessity for division except in the interests of politicians, and their interests ought not to be considered if they conflict with the interests of the people. Northern Michigan is far more isolated than North Dakota, and yet the people of that section long since gave up the project of organizing a new state from northern Michigan and Wisconsin, and the people appear to be prosperous and happy. Texas is as large as half a dozen ordinary states but its people no longer clamor for division. They have accepted the situation just as those of Dakota will."

On the 6th of February, the day after the matter was finally disposed of in congress, the TRIBUNE editorially said:

It is now a settled fact that Dakota will not be divided. The bill was defeated by a vote of 151 to 110. Although every argument possible in favor of division has been laid before congress, yet that body has seen fit to disregard and object purely on party grounds. It has been shown that the people of North and South Dakota have no interest in common; it has been demonstrated that the southern half has more than the requisite number of people to entitle her to admission; the press of the territory and the whole country has fought for the measure; prominent men from both North and South Dakota have visited Washington and tried to impress upon their friends the importance of the scheme, but all to no avail. Division is now out of the question, but admission may be gained through the next congress. Dakota will continue to boom, however, just the same as if she had been divided. It will make a grand state as a whole, and in less than fifteen years her representation in congress will equal that of either Ohio or Illinois. She will be a power, and her voice will be heard and respected. The agitation of the question of division and admission has done much good. It has advertised the territory thoroughly. It has caused the compilation of facts and figures relative to its size, increase of population and rapid development, and the publishing of them by the press of the whole country. Thousands now are thoroughly awakened to the importance of the northwest, and the result will be an unprecedented immigration next spring, and henceforth until every acre of this fertile region is taken up and cultivated by a thrifty people.

Although the action of congress in the matter of division may be an insult to the people of Dakota, the boom and the prosperity of the territory will in no way be affected. This was the position of the TRIBUNE last February before the capital bill became a law, and before Bismarck seriously contemplated making a push for the capital location, and none who will look the ground over candidly can reach any other conclusion—Dakota can not be divided.

As stated then the reasons urged for its division are passing away. It was urged that its lines of communication led from the west to the east and that there was not even a wagon road connecting the two sections excepting a military and Indian trail leading up the Missouri river connecting the military posts and Indian agencies. Now mail routes have been established and daily lines of stages connect the two sections by both the Missouri and James rivers. Three lines of railroad have been surveyed from the south to Bismarck, one to Jamestown and one from Fargo is already under construction, and one is about to be put under construction from

Deadwood to Dickinson. Before the next legislature meets the capital can be reached from any portion of Dakota within twenty-four hours, and Dakota will be as well provided for in that respect as Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, New York or Pennsylvania.

The theory that the vast extent of country lying between the two settled portions of the territory was a howling waste, like the theory of the great American desert, has proven to be a myth. No fairer land can be found on God's green earth than the James river valley, no lands are more productive or better adapted to grazing than the undulating prairies of the Missouri slope. The heretofore unsettled portion of Dakota lying between these two sections has to-day fifty thousand people who have settled upon the free lands of this region since the attempt was made to satisfy congress that these lands were worthless and uninhabitable.

The man—a resident of Dakota—who attacks any portion of the territory, or the people of any section of it, is unworthy to be called an American citizen. No well informed man will do it—no man worthy of respect or confidence will think of it. No man, be he a South Dakota politician, merchant or farmer, a North Dakota wheat grower, herdsman or boomer, can now give any reason for the division of Dakota that will attract attention or gain respect in the halls of congress or elsewhere if serious thought is given the subject.

We of Dakota are one people, and those of each section have, or ought to have, an equal interest in maintaining the good name of the territory. Those of each section have done their part toward making it famous as the home of a healthy, happy, and industrious people. The only blot upon its fair name have been placed there by those who care naught for the territory or the welfare of the people, and who struggle only for their own personal advancement.

It is an insult to the intelligence of the people of Dakota to assume that they care naught for the quarrels of old timers; the disappointments of Campbell, the grievances of Moody, or that they would have been any more ready to sympathize with the real estate speculations of one locality than they are with those of another locality. But they are well informed as to the cost of state governments. They know that to maintain a state government costs from \$150,000 to \$300,000 per annum; money that must come from the hard earnings of the people. They know that the division of Dakota means the doubling of this burden; that it means two sets of state officers where one will do as well; that it means two legislatures where one will answer; that it means place and power for another set of politicians, and not the slightest gain to the people of either section in return for the expenditure of money involved. They know that the great states of the Union are the influential states in congress and in national conventions, that New York with its imperial delegation in congress and in conventions is far more powerful than all of the little states of New England with half a dozen sparsely settled southern and western states thrown in. They know that by division we gain absolutely nothing but two votes in the United States senate at an expense of from \$150,000 to \$300,000 per annum, being the cost of the additional state government.

If the people were disposed to incur this burden congress would not and will not consent to it. The east has become alarmed at the growing power of the west and their only hope of maintaining their old time supremacy for a season even is to prevent a further division of the northwestern territories. There is a greater probability of consolidation than there is of division.

The republicans when in power refused time and again to divide. Now that the democrats believe they are on the eve of gaining supremacy they dare not consent to it lest they add strength to the force which they hope to overcome.

So, indeed, Dakota will not and cannot be divided and he who hopes for it has not read rightly the signs of the times. He who works for it labors in vain.



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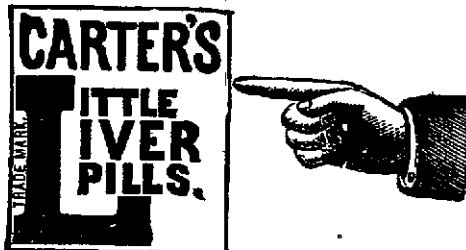
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## THE CAPITAL COMMISSION.

It is doubtful if any set of men chosen to perform a public duty were ever more vilely abused, without cause, than the members of the capital commission have been by a portion of the press of South Dakota.

The members of the commission were named for their positions without their own seeking and their duties were prescribed by law, but before qualifying, even, the abuse of them commenced and has been continued without intermission up to the present time.

They were expected by the authority appointing them to make thorough investigation and to choose a location central and accessible, not alone to South Dakota but to the whole territory, where the sum of at least \$100,000 in cash and one hundred and sixty acres of land should be donated for the use of the territory.

The various towns in the territory were invited to and did make propositions when the proposals were opened it was found that that of the city of Bismarck was by all odds the most advantageous to the territory. It was found that the city of Bismarck was the most central point, also, competing for the location of the capital, being within forty miles of the geographical center of the territory. It was located on the Missouri river and upon the only line of railroad traversing the territory from the east to the west, and at a point where other lines of railroad would be certain to connect with that grand trunk line.

The cash subscription was guaranteed by a good and sufficient bond, and the land offered was within the city limits and at prices similar property was then selling for it was with reason believed would bring an additional sum of three hundred thousand dollars. Here, then was offered a central location certain to become accessible to all portions of the territory, and cash and land worth four hundred thousand dollars, not to speak of the additional quarter section of land, also lying within the city limits, worth it is difficult to say how much more.

The commissioners acting under their oaths of office did not feel at liberty to reject this offer. Here was a fund provided without costing the people of the territory a single mill of tax that would give the territory a better capital building than that of the state of Minnesota, which cost three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and for the building of which the people will be taxed for the next twenty years and perhaps for even a longer time.

The TRIBUNE believes that every one of the commissioners acted conscientiously in accepting this proposition. The personal interests of all of them, excepting the Bismarck commissioner, could have been best served by the selection of some other locality, and if the question of bribery were to be considered it could doubtless be shown that he could have betrayed his trusts for a great deal more money than he can realize from the sale of his Bismarck property, which a town that could be mentioned in the southern part of the territory would have given, had he sacrificed the public interests to promote his own.

After the selection was made, and the money and land turned over to the territory, certain parties, who now seek to defeat the solemn engagements entered into, sought to blackmail members of the commission and offered to secure the withdrawal of proceedings to oust the commission if paid the sum of thirty thousand dollars. Not having permitted others to bribe them the commissioners did not care to enter upon that role themselves and the proceedings were permitted to be pushed with the result known.

And it may be safely assumed that every man in Dakota who has been instrumental in raising this cry of corruption has been himself a party to some attempted bribery in connection with the matter. The parties at Grand Forks who have so persistently pursued Dr. Scott, using the associated press to malign him, themselves assumed there was a ring and an immense speculation and sought to get into that ring threatening to do just what they have done if their "rights" as they were pleased to call it, were not recognized.

The commissioners collectively and individually invite the most searching investigation into their conduct, and defy any man or set of men to show a single act of theirs that can be even tortured into the appearance of evil. They can not meet the lies that have been

manufactured and circulated in the public press, but they are ready for investigation by courts or legislatures, or congressional committees.

Long before any inquiry can be made judicially or through the committees spoken of, their work will have been accomplished—the building will have been completed—and they will be able to point with pride to that monument to their integrity and to the wisdom of the legislature which provided for its construction; and in due time deserved praise will take the place of the censure now sought to be heaped upon the heads of Milo W. Scott, Alexander Hughes, C. A. Mathews, M. D. Thompson, C. H. Myers, H. H. DeLong, B. F. Spaulding, John P. Belding, and Alexander McKenzie, the members of this commission.

## TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

It has always been the policy of the United States government, whether the administration was democratic or republican, to select the principal officers for the territories from the states at large. They are chosen sometimes because of their well known fitness for the positions; sometimes to cancel party obligations; and sometimes for reasons purely personal; but in all cases they are chosen as officers of the United States and are expected to represent the United States, and are paid by the United States. Their appointment in almost every instance excites adverse criticism, but it is held that they are not appointed purely to please the people but to represent the United States and to protect its interests, and until corruption or an abuse of power is shown but little attention is likely to be paid to the howlings of the local press or the writhings of the local politicians.

Governor Howard, for instance, was chosen because of his eminent fitness for the position. During the proceedings of the Cincinnati convention he was spoken of as Governor Howard through a blunder of the reporters, and the title thereafter clung to him. After Hayes had been installed in office and Governor Pennington's commission had expired, there was the usual wrangle over the appointment of his successor. Mr. Howard being in Washington was invited to dine with the president and during the evening was addressed by him as governor. Mr. Howard protested that he had never been a governor and never expected to become one, and therefore hoped that this title which was simply a relief of the Cincinnati convention would be dropped. Mr. Hayes remarked "but Mr. Howard I have determined to make you a governor if you will permit me to do so and you may choose either the position of governor of Dakota, Montana or Idaho, and you will do me a great favor by not declining." Mr. Howard insisted that he never thought of such a thing—that the state of his health was such, and he had become so aged and feeble that he was inclined to rest. He felt that he had given a sufficient portion of his life to the public service and that no further sacrifice ought to be asked of him. The president insisted that Dakota, for instance, was on the eve of admission as a state, and it was important that the foundations for the state, so soon to come into the Union, should be wisely laid. While the people settling in the new territories were enterprising, generous and frequently able, he urged that the governor's experience in public life and his unquestioned integrity would be of service to them and that the work that Mr. Howard could do in shaping the institutions of this territory would be a fitting close of his public career. It was about eleven o'clock that evening that Mr. Howard met a Dakota journalist, formerly a resident of Michigan, and detailed to him what had occurred at the presidential mansion; and as a result of the conversation that followed Mr. Howard on the next day withdrew his objections and consented to take the governorship of Dakota. Here was an appointment that was made from the purest and best of motives, and a man was chosen who was absolutely above reproach, but he did not escape the vilest criticism, and was hastened into his grave by the abuse heaped upon him by those who are now leading the crusade against Governor Ordway. Governor Ordway was chosen on the death of Governor Howard because of his well known executive ability; because it was known that he would dare to do as seemed best regardless of his personal interests or the wishes of local politicians, courting criticism at all times. Because it was known that he was a progressive man who would take pride in building up the public institutions of the territory—an honest and clear headed business man who would do his part toward removing any stains that might exist through the fault of former administrations, and notwithstanding the attacks that have been made he defies his enemies and can show a motive in every instance for the assaults that have been made upon him. He can and will show a clean administration. He can justify every official act of his during the time he has been governor of Dakota. The fact that Burbank was denounced, McCook murdered, Pennington traduced and Howard driven into his grave by the local politicians will not strengthen materially the charges that the same people have been instrumental in bringing against Mr. Ordway. He is

known to every public man in the nation and while he is denounced by a few, the best men in the nation are among his friends and those who have known him intimately for years are not likely to be governed by the prejudices sought to be excited by the disappointed townspeople boomed and defeated blackmailers who boast that they are camping on his trail.

The Jamestown Alert pays the Yankton Press and Dakotian the following compliment: "If Governor Ordway has done and is doing all the Press and Dakotian charges him with, he must be a 'bigger man than the president.'" He is accused of being the main obstacle in the way of the division of the territory and of being the moving spirit in the opposition to the Sioux Falls constitution. The governor is about the best abused man in the territory. If he is as thoroughly and unanimously hated in Southern Dakota as the Press and Dakotian has labored to make the people believe, it would be difficult to account for the influence he is exerting over the people down there against the constitution. This seems to be contradictory, and it is a well recognized philosophical principle that no two truths can be contradictory. Either the world has been imposed upon for ages by a philosophical delusion or the Press and Dakotian has asserted too much. If our Yankton contemporary was on the witness stand and made such statements, the lawyer on the other side might reflect upon its credibility. The Alert has no cause of prejudice either for or against Governor Ordway, but believes he is entitled to justice as much as any other man and no more. He is likewise entitled to his opinions as much as any other man and should be as secure from persecution for opinion's sake as any other. If he is opposed to division why should he not have a right to entertain and express his opinion the same as any other man? If he is opposed to the Sioux Falls constitution what law of the territory or of propriety does he violate by feeling or saying so? The unreasonable bitterness manifested toward the governor by the press of southern Dakota and the unsupported charges heaped upon him have made his friends the stronger and his enemies the weaker. "Let justice be done though the heavens fall."

The following beautiful and touching tribute to a brave and gallant soldier is clipped from a Benton paper: "We need say nothing about the estimation in which Col. Ilges is held in this community. We may, however, mention an incident which illustrates the esteem in which Col. Ilges is held by his own troops. When companies B and K, of the Second cavalry, left Assiniboine last Tuesday on their way to Michigan, they suddenly wheeled from the line of march and passed slowly before Col. Ilges' quarters, with the band at their head playing 'Hail to the Chief,' gave cheer after cheer for the man whom they knew had been disgraced and sentenced to a dishonorable dismissal from the service. They knew him, these bronzed men. Amid blinding snow and petrifying cold they had followed him in more than one long campaign. They could do nothing for him. Even the American citizen's right of petition is denied the soldier. But, like the men they were, they gave to their late chief a manly evidence of their indignation and their sympathy."

The Mandan department of the TRIBUNE is now under the charge of Mr. A. T. Packard, a young man of sterling worth who will doubtless make many friends both for himself and the TRIBUNE. The TRIBUNE branch office will be located in the center of the town and the policy of the Mandan department will be to harmonize any conflicting sentiments between the two ends of the town. The TRIBUNE will be delivered to its Mandan subscribers as early after the arrival of the morning train as possible, and an effort will be made by the branch office to keep to the front on all matters affecting the growth and prosperity of the west side metropolis. Business men advertise in the TRIBUNE because it is the only daily paper that reaches their customers west on the line of the railroad and the people will read the TRIBUNE because it is a newspaper publishing full telegraphic and market reports.

DEACON BROSS, of the Chicago Tribune, who passed through Bismarck en route east yesterday with the Colfax party, visited Bismarck five years ago. At that time Bismarck was the end of the road. Now it is the great central metropolis of the trans-Atlantic thoroughfare. In speaking of the development of the country, Mr. Bross said that those who had lived here during the past four years could not appreciate it so much as those who only pay the country an occasional visit.

The Yankton Press and Dakotian is kept so busy at present combating the rising opposition to the proposed state constitution that not over half of its space is devoted to blackguarding the governor and capital commission.

PROF. PUMPELLA's report of the trans-continental survey says that explorations between the Yellowstone valley and the great falls of the Missouri have resulted in the discovery of many thin veins of coal, valuable for local use, and of outcroppings of a nine-foot vein of bituminous coal of high heating power. With-

in four miles of this coal a vein of magnetic iron ore was found. This is the only point in the United States where magnetic ores and coal exist in close proximity.

In the November elections, only Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota and New Jersey elect governors. Connecticut will elect one-half of the senate and a full house of representatives; Mississippi, the legislature; Virginia, part of the senate and the full assembly; New York, secretary, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, engineer and surveyor, and both branches of the legislature; and Nebraska, judge of the supreme court and regents of the university.

## The Bismarck Postoffice.

The following points of local history, have been gathered by Mr. O. D. Bond for Andrew's history of Dakota:

The Bismarck postoffice was established in 1873 and Major S. A. Dickey was appointed postmaster. The major held the office but a short time and resigned in favor of Dr. B. F. Slaughter. The doctor soon afterward resigned in favor of his wife, Mrs. L. W. Slaughter, who had charge of the office from the time of its establishment either as deputy or as postmaster until Feb. 1, 1876, when she resigned in favor of C. A. Lounsberry. The office continued in the fourth class, the salary varying from a few dollars to \$1,000 per annum until Jan. 1, 1878, when it became a third-class office with a salary of \$1,700 per annum, and Mr. Lounsberry was re-appointed by the president. It remained in the third class until January, 1880, when it was advanced to the second class, salary \$2,000, and still remains in that grade, the salary, however, having been reduced from \$2,200 to \$2,000 under the recent readjustment.

The receipts of the office since it became a presidential office have been as follows:

1873 stamps sold, \$3 143.22.	Box rents, \$465.50
1879 " " 5,311.58.	" " 635.50
1880 " " 4,818.14.	" " 625.75
1881 " " 5,905.61.	" " 668.00
1882 " " 6,569.98.	" " 806.95
Jan 1 to Sept. 30, 1883, stamps sold, 6,934.28.	" " 859.80

The total for 1883, it is estimated will be as follows: Stamps, etc., sold, \$9,800; box rents collected, \$1,250, being an increase of about fifty per cent over the preceding year, notwithstanding the reduction in postage.

A constant increase will be noticed for all of the preceding years excepting 1879, when a shortage resulted from a falling off in the Black Hills business.

## Hopelessly Insane.

The Grand Forks Herald publishes a silly telegram purporting to come from Bismarck, which attacks the governor, the capital commissioners, Architect Dow and the management of the sale of capital lots. The giddy journalist wild as he is now braying about fraud in the construction of Dakota's capital will learn, after they have kicked along through a mentally deranged career and sober down in the mire and yellow leaf, that the massive state house in which there are already over two million five hundred thousand bricks, is one of the most solid and substantially constructed edifices in the United States. What brick remain to be laid are being put into the walls by an army of lively mechanics and the entire structure will be enclosed before the intervention of snow and frost. Work will be continued on the interior during the winter and in the summer of 1884 a towering mansion will be completed on Capitol hill which will meet the approbation and applause of all fair minded people of the territory.

## Humorous Journals.

Under this heading a leading Chicago paper says: "The average reader of the daily newspaper probably enjoys the column of paragraphs as much as, if not more than any other department of the paper, and yet very few have any idea where the good things that go the rounds of the press come from. Of the many thousands of newspapers that are published in our country, only a small fraction of one per cent. indulge in what has been known as humorous paragraphing. We have heard a good many people say that it was getting to be fashionable for newspapers to be funny, as if humor was a style that could be adopted or discarded like a high collar or a pair of box-toed shoes. Coming right down to bottom facts, how many newspapers are recognized as 'funny papers?' We'll say fifty, and that leaves a pretty wide margin. These 'funny' papers send out about a quarter of a million paragraphs during the year, and surely that amount of humor, doled out with discrimination, ought to keep humanity between a grin and a laugh most of the time."

She Rose From the Dead. Pioneer Press, Oct. 23: Black River Falls, Wis., is agog over the return to life of a young lady who seemed to have been dead three days. The young woman, the daughter of a wealthy German, had been very sick for some weeks, and died, as was supposed, and her body was prepared for burial. There were fears in the minds of some that the appearance of the woman's face did not indicate death, but the fourth day after the death the funeral was held. While the ceremony was in progress Dr. J. E. J. Baxter, from Washington, formerly surgeon of the Second Wisconsin infantry, was there with a friend, and seeing the face of the supposed corpse, faked that the ceremony might be interrupted long enough for him to attempt resuscitation. The family insisted that she was dead, but a young man to whom she was engaged sided with the doctor, and the ceremony was postponed, even after the friends and the minister had put in an appearance at the house. None could discover any vitality, but still there was nothing in the appearance of the body that indicated decay, and on the fourth day it was determined to go on with the last solemn offices of the dead. Dr. Baxter went to the funeral and arrived when the minister was through part of the service. The undertaker had the coffin lid in his hands ready to screw it on. Dr. Baxter was given permission to examine the body. No pulse was apparent. He had his ear on her chest and detected a faint heart beat. "So certain was I then," says Dr. Baxter, "that it was a case of catalepsy that I did not hesitate a moment to apply the proper remedies. Imagine if you can the scene when the young lady uttered suddenly a piercing scream and rose up in her coffin. It was the most awful note of agony that I have ever heard. The room was filled with friends besides the family and domestics. Several ladies fainted outright; some

screamed and went into hysterics, the 'caryatids' ran out into the yard, and I confess that though I was expecting to see her revive, my own nerves were so shaken by the suddenness of the occurrence that I could stand. She then got out of the coffin and down from the table with very little assistance. By this time the tumult in the room had in a measure subsided, and she then told us what was the most fearful part of the whole experience, that she had been entirely conscious the entire time! She had heard all that was said and knew all that was going on around her. She had felt herself being shrouded and laid in the coffin, had heard her friends weeping over her before the coffin lid should close over her forever, and thought that she should surely be buried alive. Meanwhile, though she tried her utmost, she was unable to move or utter a sound. Her friends looked upon her as given back to them from the grave, and, indeed, in the country around it is reported I really did raise her from the dead; and after I left they told me that the country was flocking to see me." The young lady is now convalescent.

## Dakota Railroads.

The Yankton Press and Dakotian of a recent issue says: "According to the latest railroad building in Dakota during the coming year will receive an impetus never experienced in the territory. The Northwestern will, it is said, build from Redfield through to the Missouri, crossing the river about fifty miles north of Pierre. The present Missouri division is to be connected with the projected line from Redfield at Harold. It is further stated that this company will take possession of the James River Valley road upon its completion. This rumor has it, is a violation of the recent contract made between the Northwestern, St. Paul and North Pacific road not to invade one another's territory, and the two latter roads will begin extending their lines in Dakota as soon as this move is made by the Northwestern. The St. Paul will push a line to the Missouri west from Aberdeen, and will also build along the river, connecting Chamberlain with Bismarck. The North Pacific will, it is further said, build south from Tower City, passing through some of the best territory of its southern competitors."

## Quite a Contrast.

There were twelve inches of snow at Denver Oct. 10th and at Pueblo, the warmest point in the state, three inches. In Denver sleighing was enjoyed on the tenth, while here in North Dakota dust was flying and men were working without coats and vests. Thus it is every season. While frosts and snows, blizzards and cyclones are sweeping over various portions of the union, the people of North Dakota are blessed with warm balmy weather and farmers have ample time to prepare for the next season's crop of No. 1 hard. A few years ago the press of the east howled about the coldness of Dakota's climate and said that the territory was utterly uninhabitable during the winter months. Now they are called upon to record snows and cold killing frosts throughout many of the states, while the people of the new northwest are picnicking and banqueting in the open air.

## Another Building.

The building owned by Rev S. H. Thompson, and occupied by Joseph Dietrich as a meat market and provision store is to be removed from its present position as it is now on the Third street highway. Mr. Dietrich will immediately proceed to erect a store building on the corner of Third and Main streets. This is railroad land and Mr. Dietrich is very fortunate in having secured the privilege to build thereon, as there were over fifty applicants for the ground, but as he has been associated with the North Pacific in the matter of transportation and other business relations, Mr. D. was successful. The building which is to be constructed will be 25 by 85 feet, one story high and will be used as the headquarters for the city's supply of meats and provisions, under the popular management of Dietrich Bros.

## Married.

CORCORAN—O'BRIEN. Patrick Corcoran and Nellie O'Brien, Monday Oct. 22, at the Catholic church, by Rev. Father Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran have been residents of Bismarck for several years, and start out in their wedded life with the best wishes of a host of friends. Mr. Corcoran, as a prudent man always does, prepared the cake before he captured the bird, and the deserving bride was taken into a cozy little home which will hereafter be blessed with the happiness of the Corcoran family.

## A Dazzling Diamond.

One of the largest and most brilliant diamonds owned in the capital city is that owned by Mr. Hyman, which has been worked into a bosom pin by M. Jordan. The diamond has been cut, smoothed, beveled and bordered so that its prismatic beauty and occasional variations of form throw out rays of light of varied hues and ranks at the head of the list of magnificent diamonds. Mr. Jordan knows how to draw out the true beauty and sun-transcending splendor of the rarest gems.

Appropriate and Valuable. E. H. Bly bought lot one block one in the capital addition on Saturday last and has since decided to present it to his daughter Hattie. This is a presentation which will not fade with time but will increase in value as the fair little lady grows to womanhood, and when she decides to exchange the appellation of Miss for that of Mrs. the lot will be adorned with a pleasant home in the central and fashionable avenue of the capital city.

## Renovation.

Emerson & Wakeman are now refitting and embellishing the sample and reading rooms of the Merchants hotel in a style which promises when completed, to gladden about them all. The ceiling is being calaminated, new paper hung upon the walls and stuffed birds, deer antlers, buffalo horns and gilded borders give the rooms the appearance of an imperial palace, with Lord Stacey on the throne.

## Taking the Bearings.

A TRIBUNE reporter has at last located the numerous new stores being completed in the city and for the benefit of those who are not, as he upon the streets daily, the location and names of the firms soon to begin business are given. It will be seen that the increase of the city is something wonderful, as each of the firms mentioned are about to put in large and metropolitan stocks, which, with the stores already well established in the metropolis, will

make this one of the best markets west of the Mississippi river.

In the Dakota block the store rooms are already about completed and are being packed with goods. In the corner store S. A. Bushman is now arranging a large stock of groceries. The corner store will be occupied by H. R. Mead & Co. as a dry goods and millinery store.

The east store will be that of Peterson & Veeder, and so far as heard from will be one of the finest drug stores on the line of the North Pacific road. H. H. Day will occupy one window with jewelry.

The First National bank block, the finest building in the territory, will be occupied as follows: corner, First National bank; center, Frisby's drug store, and as the drug line can be displayed to excellent advantage, Mr. Frisby will be likely to "throw himself" on display. The west store room will be filled with a line of dry goods by O. R. Barnes & Co.

The corner room of the Slatery & Comer block has been rented by Johnson & Caselman as a boot and shoe store and the stock is already being put in. This firm has rented one window to Phelps the jeweler who will exhibit a neat line of jewelry and silverware.

The two rear rooms of the First National bank block and the south half of Slatery & Comer's block have not yet been rented although there are several applicants for each store.

## The Course of True "Blood."

The young man who accidentally started fire in the office of Harmon & McLean Monday night, has an interesting history, a portion of which is as follows: He lived with his parents in New York, until his trip to Dakota last spring. His father is interested in a line of ocean steamers and is classed among the millionaires of the great metropolis. Receiving a good literary education, the young man also graduated in one of the leading law schools of the country. For some reason said to be attention to a feminine friend, against the wishes of the father, the son and sure could not agree, so the young came to Bismarck to earn a fortune for himself. But it was new business to him. He discovered that every man was looking for number one, and he found no parent to guide him in the paths of rectitude. Soon the neat clothing began to fade and his polished appearance disappeared. Of late he has been somewhat despondent, but stated to a friend that his parents were led to believe that he was sailing on the most placid sea of prosperity. But the young man who had been accustomed to luxury and refinement soon became the most perfect personification of shabby gettled. Monday morning he was surprised by receiving a handsome suit of clothes and one hundred dollars in money from his mother. Donning the neat apparel, he started out with the \$100 to have a "time. After imbibing a sufficient amount of the "joyful" he went to see the "tiger," who soon demolished the money, when the penniless youth returned to his humble couch in Harmon & McLean's office. A lighted cigar ignited the bed clothing and when found the half-slumbering "blood" was smiling at the flames. He was lodged in jail, and thus the tale ended. When his mother learns of the effect, the handsome present had upon her fair-haired boy, she will wonder if "it has come to this."

## Coal on the Missouri Slope.

Perhaps the greatest advantage to settlement in the Missouri slope is the immense amount of coal which lies beneath the surface. Bismarck is particularly blessed in the matter of fuel as there are coal fields on all sides of her. The well known Sims mines have already supplied thousands of tons of coal to the city and surroundings, and now vast fields of the splendid heat and steam-producing material are being developed on the east side of the river. The Victoria coal company has an outcropping on the river bank about sixty-five miles north of the city and O. W. Bennett has recently discovered a vein a few miles east of this city which promises to become a very important factor in the city's wealth. Although the upper vein is but two feet deep it is thought that a lower layer which has been reached will give sufficient coal to make it a paying mine. These mines, together with the inexhaustible vein in the center of McLean county, which crops out for over a mile and is fifteen feet deep, and in which the lowest estimate places thirty-eight million tons of coal, Bismarck and all of Dakota will have plenty of fuel of home production to supply the territory for the next century.

## A Handsome Token.

C. S. Weaver, of the lumber firm of Weaver & Co., of this city, was made the recipient of an elegant present Tuesday, from the carpenters and mechanics in his employ. These men are employed by the Bismarck Building association of which Mr. Weaver is a member and his "boys," as he calls them, appreciate the kind treatment they receive at his hands. The presentation made was that of a large gold watch chain with a Knights Templar's jewel, which, although elegant and costly, is cherished more by its wearer for the manner in which it was given than for its intrinsic worth. The names which appeared as the donors on a neatly folded slip of paper attached to the chain were as follows: B. H. Campbell, L. D. Stewart, Frank Reed, A. Van Horn, Thomas Shimer, T. B. Conover, J. C. McFarn, Marshall and Matt Blinburg.

The Bismarck Building association was organized in March, 1882, and has thus far constructed over \$125,000 worth of buildings. It was organized for the purpose of up-building the city and giving work to mechanics and laborers, and how well it has succeeded in its object is told by the above figures and the warm appreciation of benefits received which is manifested by the knights of the saw and plane.

## Compliments from Mandan Pioneer.

Sodom and Gomorrah were too bad for Lot to remain in, and judging from the records as we have them, Sodom and Gomorrah were pious, well regulated places compared with Bismarck. The new bishop must be warned.

The telephone is a first rate thing and we are glad Mandan has got it, but it looks very much as if the exchange might let Mandan and Bismarck talk without extra charge. A Mandan subscriber who has the privilege only of talking with Mandan subscribers, does not get very much for his money, but he would be perfectly satisfied if he could talk with Bismarck without having to pay extra.

Paddy Ryan, the noted pugilist, while visiting Butte, Montana, had a hard-glove contest with J. K. Waite, a bruiser of that city, and Waite was knocked insensible the second round. Montana sports will have to send for J. L. Sullivan to entertain Paddy.



## MASONIC INSTALLATION.

Missouri Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.  
Duly Constituted and Its Officers  
Installed.

A Pleasant Time Attended by Mem-  
bers of the Chapter and Their  
Lady Friends.

## A Social Event.

Missouri Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., was duly  
constituted and its officers installed by acting  
G. H. P., W. E. Andrews, P. H. P., of Cam-  
bridge chapter, Mass., assisted by John E. Can-  
land, acting G. G. marshal, and John Davidson,  
acting G. G. chaplain.

The following officers of the chapter were  
present:  
A. T. Bigelow, H. P.  
O. S. Goff, K.  
C. T. Peterson, S.  
J. H. Marshall, Trs.  
J. E. Canland, Sec.  
J. Hare, P. S.  
W. B. Bell, C. H.  
W. A. Dillon, R. A. C.  
Wm. Falconer, M. 3 Tail.  
W. B. Watson, M. 2 Tail.  
K. M. Fuller, M. 1 Tail.  
W. D. Smith, Sentinel.  
Dr. Bigelow made the following address of  
welcome:

In behalf of Missouri Chapter No. 6, it be-  
comes my pleasant duty to extend a cordial  
welcome to visiting companions and the ladies  
to Masonic Hall and the ceremonies of the  
occasion.

Our Chapter has been constituted, and its  
affairs installed in accordance with ancient  
law by the worthy representative of the Gen-  
eral Grand High Priest, Companion Andrews.

For this day of we have been patiently labor-  
ing and waiting for the past eighteen months.  
We are no longer an incubate body, but  
occupy our legitimate place on the roll of kind-  
red organizations and I heartily congratulate  
the officers and companions of Missouri Chap-  
ter No. 6, on this auspicious day.

Judged by the High Priest's robes you might  
expect me to touch upon Jewish history or at  
least a dissertation on the Talmud, but such is  
not my intention. However, it is but fair and  
just to the ladies who have graced our gathering  
tonight to reveal something of a curse in strict  
confidence.

The first three officers of the chapter represent  
Joshua, Zebabel and Haggai the principal  
leaders of the chosen people at the time of the  
restoration, when they journeyed from Babylon  
to Jerusalem to rebuild their city and Temple,  
as commanded by the proclamation of Cyrus.  
The High Priest, however, has no need of per-  
forming sacrificial duties since the ap-  
pearance of the star in the east.

As in the first, three degrees much in the Chap-  
ter is considered as a secular matter. The Royal  
Arch took place centuries ago, yet the lessons  
designed to be taught are for the immediate  
present. We are truth seekers and  
whether truth be sought amidst falling  
columns, crumbling arches and decaying  
crypts of the first Temple, or amid the duties  
and responsibilities of our daily lives, the ele-  
vating, purifying and exalting effect upon us  
as individuals is equally strong, equally enduring.

In a word and in this pursuit we should be  
as zealous and persistent as was Sir Galahad  
of old to the quest of the Holy Grail.

Masons are sometimes likened to material for  
the building of the temple and with this end in  
view should be mutually helpful that each  
brother may be properly molded and fashioned  
to fill his appropriate place.

Indeed the idea of the erection of a spiritual  
and moral temple is so grand that I would wil-  
lingly lay down the badge of office and carry  
the load if needs be to promote so glorious a  
purpose.

Dr. Bigelow was followed by Messrs. Goff,  
Peterson, Davidson, Hery, Hare and others in  
neat and well chosen remarks, after which Mr.  
Andrews addressed the assembly, setting forth  
the grand aim of the order and the promising  
condition of the Bismarck chapter.

The evening was then given to sociability  
and jollification. The quartette, Mrs. Call, Mrs.  
Goff and Messrs. Hery and Wirth, with Mr.  
Philbrick as accompanist, favored the guests  
with choice selections which added greatly to  
the general enjoyment.

Banquet hour was a welcome time for all.  
The tables, laden with all the good things known  
to the caterer of art, were under the direct charge  
of Mr. J. E. Weber, and were embellished with  
choice and rare plants from the Bismarck green-  
houses, Major E. M. Fuller paying personal at-  
tention to the decorations. There were beauti-  
ful callas, century plants, and baskets of cut  
flowers, also two genuine acacia plants of special  
masonic significance.

The following is a list of those present:  
W. E. Andrews, P. H. P.  
Dr. Bigelow and Mrs. Archibald.  
Mr. and Mrs. Goff.  
Judge Peterson and Miss Minnie Kelley.  
Mr. and Mrs. Bell.  
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.  
Mr. Dillon and Mrs. Maltanney.  
Mr. and Mrs. Falconer and Mrs. Macnider.  
Mr. and Mrs. Watson.  
Mr. and Mrs. Fuller.  
Mr. and Mrs. Weaver.  
Mr. and Mrs. Smith.  
Dr. Hery and Miss Steele.  
Capt. and Miss Southmayd.  
Mr. and Mrs. Hodges.  
Mr. Wirth and Miss Grace Southmayd.  
Mr. Davidson.  
Mr. Weber.  
Mr. Carland.  
Mr. Beal.  
Mr. McNeal.  
Mr. Lillie.  
Mr. Downes.  
Mr. Hare.  
Dr. Donnelly.  
Mr. Phelps.

The assemblage lingered till after midnight,  
and each bade seemingly regretted that the  
time when two days meet should come so soon.

**National Park Boundaries.**  
Under the above caption the following corre-  
spondence appears in the Philadelphia Press of  
the 19th inst., and as many of the readers of  
the TRIBUNE have visited or anticipate visits to  
the park, it may be of some interest. It will  
be observed that the boundaries of the park are  
given, and although the scathing which Mr.  
Conger receives is uncalculated for the article  
contains some valuable information:

I notice in a letter from the Yellowstone Park,  
published in your issue of the 30th ult., a series  
of statements credited to Mr. Conger, superin-  
tendent of the Yellowstone Park, which are  
extraordinary, to say the least. They are all  
contained in one brief paragraph, to wit: "The  
boundaries of the National Park are, as yet,  
undefined; that no topographical map has ever  
been made of it; that the distances between  
points of interest are mere guess work; and that  
the square of territory indicated upon the map  
of the United States is meaningless, the act of  
congress creating the park having omitted to  
state the number of acres or miles, or the direction  
of the boundaries."

Every one of the statements in this paragraph  
is wholly untrue. The act of congress creating  
the park defines its eastern and western limits  
as meridians—the eastern being ten miles east  
of the eastern extremity of Yellowstone Lake,  
the western fifteen miles west of "Madison"  
(Shoshone) Lake, while the northern and south-  
ern boundaries are defined as parallels, the for-  
mer passing through the mouth of Gardiner's  
river, the latter ten miles south of the southern  
extremity of Yellowstone Lake. It is very pos-  
sible that Mr. Conger's education has not been  
carried to that extent to enable him to under-  
stand what a parallel or meridian is; but he  
should not be allowed to impose his ignorance  
upon your readers. It is true that the act  
of congress in question did not state the  
state the number of acres or square  
miles comprising this reservation, for the reason  
that it was unable to do so at that time with any  
approach to accuracy. This area has, however,  
since been determined very closely, and, for the  
benefit of Mr. Conger and those of your readers  
upon whom he has imposed, I would say that it  
is 3,192 square miles. Mr. Conger complains  
that no topographical map has yet been made of  
the park and that, consequently, distances can-  
not be roughly approximated. On the con-  
trary, the park has been, in the last thirteen  
years, the most mapped section of the whole  
United States. From the time of the  
Washburne expedition, in 1870, up to  
the present, a dozen expeditions and  
surveys have traversed it, each one publishing,  
either a complete map of the park, or a map of  
such portions as were visited, as a result of  
their labors. It is fashionable to complain of the  
poverty of the maps of this country but, if Mr.  
Conger aspires to figures in this connection, he  
should recall, at this moment, no fewer than nine  
maps of the park, or of considerable portions of  
it, made during the past thirteen years. The  
early maps are, of course, to a greater or less ex-  
tent faulty—generally greater rather than less.  
By far the best map of the park is that of the  
United States Geological and Geographical Sur-  
vey, the field work of which was done in 1878.  
A small edition of this map was published in 1879.  
It has recently been republished and issued in  
1878. It is on a scale of two miles to an inch,  
in contour lines, approximately 200 feet apart.  
It is, perhaps, not too much to claim for this  
map, that distances between points of interest  
can be measured with some approach to accu-  
racy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1883.

## "Anything for the Rattles?"

This was a question asked of the general  
delivery clerk at the Bismarck postoffice yester-  
day.

"What is the first name?" said the gentle-  
manly clerk.

"D. L. Ratts," said the inquirer.

"Nothing," was replied.

"L. K. Ratts?"

"Nothing."

"Geo. W. Ratts?"

"Nothing."

"Charlie Ratts?"

"Nothing."

"Katie Ratts?"

"Nothing."

"I believe that is all of the Ratts," the gentle-  
man said. "I'll ask for the mice the next time  
I come in."

This incident was related by one who was in  
the lobby at the time.

"Do you have much of that business?" the  
observer asked of the postmaster.

"O, yes," replied he; "it is an every-day occur-  
rence. When there isn't a crowd, we rather  
enjoy it; when there is, we enforce the rule of  
the postmaster-general, forbidding us to permit  
callers to ask for but one name at a time. This  
rule is generally accepted good-naturedly, but  
sometimes gives offense, and we get cursed  
fiercely. Almost all who are anxious about  
their mail, rent boxes, and they get along with-  
out the least jar or worry. Sometimes, of  
course, a letter is misplaced, but it almost invari-  
ably turns up before the day closes and is put  
in its proper place. Occasionally a man rents  
or orders his mail in a box, and then  
keeps calling at the general delivery for  
mail. The result is confusion. If in doubt  
about his mail it would only be necessary to  
leave a written order as to where to put it. All  
orders should be left in writing. These orders  
are examined every day. There isn't one out of  
a thousand that is neglected or forgotten. Occa-  
sionally a book canvasser comes into town  
and takes subscriptions for magazines. The  
women give their given names, as Mrs. Mary,  
instead of Mrs. John Smith. Letters and papers  
are sometimes delayed because so addressed,  
and the postmaster gets cursed roundly for not  
knowing all the women and children in the  
country."

In going into a new neighborhood names are  
recognized as being new as well as faces, and it  
is wonderful how quickly the experienced clerk  
learns where the mail belongs.

## As Good as Gold.

This being the last day of the auction sale of  
capital lots it behooves every man desiring to  
secure a pleasant home in the capital city to  
purchase one of these lots upon which to build.  
After today more than ten thousand men will  
be regretting the opportunities they have al-  
lowed to pass like careless winds beyond their  
grasp. Next spring when the lots are again put  
upon the market and the decision of Judge Ed-  
gerton is reversed, these very men who are now  
hanging back for something to "turn up" in-  
stead of turning it up and making futures, will  
be despising themselves and growling about the  
country because some one else was far-seeing  
and shrewd enough to grapple onto what might  
have been theirs. As the lots are now going,  
they would bring \$250,000, and in the spring  
they will be sold for nearly twice that amount.  
Remember, today closes the auction sale and the  
lots will remain in growing state of value from  
this until the first of May next.

## A Change in Mail Service.

The postoffice at Vanderbilt has been closed  
by order of the postmaster general, and consoli-  
dated with the office at La Grace, Campbell  
county. The cause which led to this step is the  
fact that business at La Grace has been on a  
rapid increase, and the short distance between  
the points would not justify the continuance of  
two offices. A tri-weekly mail has also been  
ordered re-established between La Grace and  
Fort Yates. La Grace is a young town on the  
direct line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.  
Paul road, and is destined to soon become one  
of Bismarck's worthy tributaries.

## The Merchants National.

Work on the Merchants National bank is  
progressing rapidly, and the bank will be open  
January first. Word was received from  
cashier McMahon of Jefferson, Wis., Tuesday  
to the effect that he had negotiated \$50,000  
worth of the bonds and president McLean has  
negotiated the remaining \$50,000 in this city.  
This bank will be one of the most substantial  
in North Dakota and the elegant block which  
is being erected for its use, will be one of the chief  
adornments of the city. A large force of men  
are at work upon the brick walls, and Mr. Mc-  
Lean is giving the structure his personal super-  
vision.

## By Telegraph

## Lansdowne Sworn In.

QUEBEC, Oct. 23.—The Marquis Lansdowne  
has been sworn into office with considerable  
pompa and ceremony. The enthusiasm of the  
populace was very great. The governor gen-  
eral landed about 10 a. m., and drove direct to  
the department buildings, escorted by his mili-  
tary staff. The programme said out was strictly  
adhered to. The governor general in reply to  
the address of the mayor and council of Quebec  
said: "I have listened with feeling of the utmost  
gratitude to the courteous and hospitable terms  
in which you have been pleased to welcome our  
arrival on Canadian soil. I thank you for the  
reception you have given me. I shall not easily  
forget it. I accept the address which his  
worship, the mayor, has handed me in the name  
of our illustrious sovereign, whose commission  
I have the honor to hold, and toward whom  
the people of the Dominion have feelings  
of loyalty of devotion not less profound than  
those of her subjects on the other side of the  
ocean which we have traversed. I accepted it  
also in the name of the people of England  
united to you by a patriotism which alike in-  
spires you both, and by the feeling of mutual  
consideration and esteem which you entertain  
toward each other. Of myself, sir, I will say  
but this, that I feel only too well the disadvan-  
tage which I shall labor in following two  
distinguished men who have been my pre-  
decessors and whom you have spoken  
of in language at once appreciative and just.  
If I do not shrink from the responsibilities  
which attach to the high offices to which I am  
called; if I can claim any qualifications for  
the position so honored it is because I under-  
take its duties with sincere admiration of the  
qualities which have earned for the people of  
the Dominion so conspicuous a place among  
the civilized communities of the world. With  
deep seated faith in the political institutions  
under which that place has been won and  
with an earnestness of the desire  
and confidence which you have repaid in my  
predecessors and to work hand in hand with you  
for the advancement of the best interest to your  
country, which I shall regard as my own the  
words of your address leave no doubt in my  
mind that I may count upon you to assist me to  
the utmost of your ability in the realization of  
this wish. I have, sir, lastly to acknowledge  
gratefully the wish with which your address  
concludes that our residence amongst  
you may be at once agreeable  
to lady Lansdowne and myself  
and useful to your country, and I can assure you  
we shall long preserve the most agreeable re-  
collections of the manner in which we have been  
received in your historical city."

## A Railway Wreck.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—An accident oc-  
curred this morning on the Louisville & Nash-  
ville air line. As the passenger train from  
Louisville was about six miles from East St.  
Louis it struck a broken rail. The engineer felt  
the shock and put on the brakes and all the  
coaches passed over in safety except the two  
last, a passenger and sleeper, which were both  
dragged a short distance when the couplings  
broke. The scene was terrible and reports  
place the number of injured at over forty but  
only one fatally so far.

The number of injured as officially reported is  
thirty-seven, but of these only about ten are  
badly hurt and one fatally, Mr. Anthony, of  
Providence. The scene at the accident was  
heartrending. About sixty men, women and  
children occupied the coach and sleeper. The  
women shrieked, the wounded groaned and blood  
flowed profusely from the numerous cuts which  
the inmates had received. It was a  
long time before the women could be quieted.  
Mr. Stein, clothing merchant of Philadelphia,  
received severe scalp wounds and violent con-  
cussion. Mr. Bacon, of Louisville, concussion on  
the left side of the face and an abrasion of the  
skin. Mrs. Weidner, Canton, Mo., very severe  
scalp wound, shoulder and knee hurt. The  
wounded were brought to east St. Louis where  
those not badly hurt went on to their destina-  
tion. Others of the wounded were  
brought to this city. Mr. Anthony  
received frightful scalp wounds. He cried:  
"Oh, my poor wife and children!" when he  
became unconscious and delirious. His injuries  
are not so bad as reported. Physicians now  
express strong hopes of his recovery. He is  
treasurer and general manager of the Household  
Sewing Machine Company, of Providence, R. I.  
The accident happened on the Louisville &  
Nashville railroad, and not the Air Line. It is  
believed that none of the injured are fatally  
hurt.

## A Desperate Encounter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—A Greenacres special:  
James Crawford, a farmer living ten miles from  
here, was assaulted by a man who, after eating  
supper, struck Crawford with knuckles, feting  
him to the floor. Crawford was getting the  
best of the villain when an accomplice  
burst open the door and struck Crawford  
with a revolver. Mrs. Crawford came to her  
husband's assistance with a fire shovel when the  
assassin turned his attention to her beating her  
almost to death. The assassins then ransacked  
the house of valuables and left Mr. and Mrs.  
Crawford for dead. Crawford, however, rallied  
and gave the alarm. Citizens are scouring the  
woods in all directions and it is thought the  
villains will be caught tonight. The injured  
parties are thought to be fatally injured.

## A Frightful Tragedy.

NEWCOMBETOWNS, Oct. 24.—There is great  
excitement in this little town. A farmer has  
just arrived bringing the news of a most horri-  
ble crime committed about ten miles north-  
west of this place. All that is known at present  
is that Albert Finzer murdered his wife and  
three children and then terminated the frightful  
tragedy by putting an end to his own life.

Finzer resided in Fryer's Creek valley and  
was last seen Sunday evening when he was very  
despondent because the doctor had advised him  
to quit work on account of ill health. He  
seemed to be much worried about his family.  
Last night a man named Merbaum visited the  
house of Finzer and found the doors locked and  
curtains down. After summoning some neigh-  
bors the doors were forced open when a horrible  
sight met their gaze. On the bed in one corner  
of the room lay the body of Mrs. Finzer with  
her throat cut from ear to ear, while by her side  
was the youngest child cut in death with its  
head mashed. In a little crib cot on the east  
side of the room lay the two oldest children with  
their heads crushed in and near  
the north window lay Mr. Finzer

with the side of his face torn off by the  
discharge of a gun. The mother and child  
on the bed, were lying as if asleep, both being  
covered with quilts. It is supposed that, brood-  
ing over his ill health and inability to work,  
deranged Finzer's mind, and while the wife and  
children were sleeping he murdered  
them and then killed himself.

As there is no evidence in the room of a  
scuffle, the manner in which the murderous  
father killed himself is certainly diabolical.  
By his side was an empty gun barrel with no  
hammer or stock. He must have loaded the  
barrel and held one end in the flame of a lamp  
that stood near by and the other in his face and  
held it till it exploded from heat and blew his  
brains out.

## Veterans in Council.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—The society of the  
Army of the Cumberland formed in line this  
morning at the Burnet House and marched  
with a band to the Grand Opera House to hold  
a business session. The society was led by the  
president, General Sheridan, who had General  
Boersma on his right. Following came General  
Wood with Gen. John A. Logan.  
After these were Generals Newton,  
Carlin, Morgan, Kimball, Parkhurst, and about  
150 others. Gen. Sheridan called the society to  
order, and prayer was offered by Chaplain  
Earnshaw. The reports of committees were  
heard, and it was stated in explanation of the  
absence of mention of the death of  
General Steedman that he has never been  
a member of the society. General R.  
D. Mussey offered a resolution which was adopted  
that the committee on memories take the  
necessary steps to have a sketch of Steedman's  
military career published in this annual  
record. General J. R. Morton, treas-  
urer, reported the balance at the  
beginning of the year \$355. Balance now in  
the treasury \$107. He stated that a large num-  
ber of members were delinquent, many of whom  
cannot be found by letter. After the appoint-  
ment of committees and the acceptance of invi-  
tations from the Chamber of Commerce, Caxia  
club, Duckworth club and Lincoln club they  
adjourned.

## John Heap Smart

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Additional instances  
of fraud perpetrated by the Chinese government  
officials to evade the restriction act have been  
brought to light today. The steamer Rio Ja-  
neiro which arrived the 15th brought  
seventy seven Chinamen holding traders'  
certificates issued by the Chinese gov-  
ernment which under the treaty  
entitled them to land in the United States. In  
the majority of cases it was evident the holders  
of the certificates were nothing but common  
laborers, but the customs inspector said that  
they were bound to recognize the Chinese gov-  
ernment certificates, so with the exception of  
five all came ashore. The city of Tokio which  
arrived yesterday brings 111 more Chinamen  
all holding similar Chinese government  
traders' certificates. They were ques-  
tioned as to their occupation before being landed  
but so long as they stuck to the assertion that  
they are traders the authorities have no help for  
it but to let them land. By their answers it is  
apparent most of them have been coached  
as to what they must answer.

## Squib Factory Blown Up.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 23.—There was an ex-  
plosion this afternoon at J. H. Smith's squib  
factory at Kingston. At the time of the ac-  
cident nine girls were at work and five are re-  
ported burned to a crisp and the other four  
severely injured and cannot recover. The cause  
of the explosion is as yet unknown.

## Another Account.

The people of Kingston were startled this af-  
ternoon by a loud explosion. The Excelsior  
squib factory was destroyed and eight children  
employed there blown out with flying timbers  
in every direction. No one appears to know  
the exact cause of the explosion, but it is be-  
lieved they had been burning wood in the stove  
and a spark was blown out of the stove and  
fired a keg of powder. Eight children ranging  
from eleven to sixteen years of  
age were all seriously injured.  
Mattie James whose body is crisp and filled  
with powder is dying. Mary Quinback is  
burned to crisp and will die. Mattie Mass had  
her feet burned and was blown into a creek;  
she will recover. John Evans was so badly  
burned that he since died. James Steele was  
burned to a crisp and will die. Lizzie Edwards  
was seriously burned and may recover. Wm.  
M. Norris is a terrible mass of scarified flesh and  
is dying. Johnny James is terribly burned and  
may recover. It is expected that four of the  
injured will die before morning.

## French Situation in China.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Yellow Book recounts  
the operations of the French forces in Tonquin.  
It says their position has materially improved.  
They now can move freely to all parts on the  
Red river delta and hold all strategic points in  
that territory. The mandarins who resist au-  
thority will be removed by the king of Annam  
and the people are regaining confidence.  
The Annamite troops are disbanded.  
The black flags retreated.  
The French army only waits reinforcements to com-  
plete the pacification of the country. The  
book also gives at length the details of negotia-  
tions with China which have been conducted, it  
says, with good temper on both sides. France  
firmly demanded the non-interference of China  
and the withdrawal of her troops from the  
country, and China indicated her willingness to  
come to some arrangement but declined to  
accede to the demands of France.

## Suits Against the North Pacific.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Three suits have been  
brought against the North Pacific company to-  
day by Dunning, Edsall, Hart & Fowler, by  
Anderson and by Howland. The object of the  
suits is to prevent the issue of the new second  
mortgage bonds. The ground taken is that the  
original act of incorporation prohibits the  
company from making any mortgage or assum-  
ing any construction bonds without the consent  
of congress. In 1870 congress gave consent that  
the company might issue construction  
bonds and secure them by mortgage. Under  
that contract the Jay Cooke mortgages were  
made which were subsequently foreclosed. The  
position taken by plaintiffs is that the author-  
ity of congress once exercised was exhausted and  
could not be repeated. Order to show cause

with a stay was granted in two suits and argu-  
ments will be heard November 1st. The officers  
of the company say the suit brought by J. J.  
Bradley, who says he is the holder of common  
stock, is of no importance. He asks that the  
company be enjoined from issuing the bonds or  
making mortgages until congress gives consent.  
Bradley had no standing, so he had 200 shares  
transferred to him on Saturday, in order to  
bring this suit. The bulls in North Pacific  
state that if the bears in their stocks expect to  
buy in shorts under cover of the suits brought  
today, they are mistaken.

## Destructive Fire at Miles City.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—A Tribune special  
from Miles City says: Many citizens who had  
passed the night in their beds undisturbed by  
any alarm were surprised on going down town  
this morning to find a large portion of Park  
street a mass of smoldering ruins. About 11  
o'clock last night a fire broke out in the rear of  
the Criterion saloon and in a few  
minutes had enveloped the building at  
the corner of Park and Main  
streets, thence running up Park for a whole  
block where it was checked only by the destruc-  
tion of a wooden building by the use of gun  
powder. Thirteen places of resort and business  
were destroyed and it was only by the most  
persistent efforts that the flames were prevented  
from spreading to the north side of Main street  
and effectually cleansing out the business por-  
tion of the town. The burned district contained  
the oldest buildings in Miles City and the loss  
was correspondingly light. It will doubtless be  
rebuilt substantially with brick, the lots being  
largely owned by James Leighton. The first  
National bank building had a narrow escape,  
but brick walls and iron shutters triumphed.

## A Democratic Triumph.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The following address will  
be issued tomorrow by the old line democ-  
rats: "Without abating our opposition to the  
political views and methods of the republican  
party we believe that democratic success in the  
future can be neither deserved nor achieved until  
we free ourselves from the charge of support-  
ing candidates who have lowered the standard  
of political morality. We appeal to your patri-  
otism and sober common sense to oppose the  
re-election of Benjamin F. Butler. Caring  
nothing for party or principle he subordi-  
nates every public interest to his  
own aggrandizement. Should he again be  
elected the democratic party would be held  
responsible for his administrative acts and  
eccentricities of the past and future. While  
no responsibility attaches to us for any other  
acts of Robinson, such being our belief,  
we cannot hesitate to declare that we intend to do  
all that may be in our power to secure the defeat  
of Butler, and we urge all democrats to join  
with us in such action." The Herald says it  
was announced on the spot, but not of official  
authority that S. A. Abbott, nominated to the  
second place on the democratic state ticket,  
declined. Abbott informed his friends he had  
no sympathy with Butler.

## More Indian Deviltry.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 24.—El Paso Times  
special from Casa Grande confirms the reports  
of an engagement between Indians and Mexi-  
can cavalry near that place. The Mexican au-  
thorities do not tell the number of wounded  
and killed but from an American  
surgeon at that place it is learned that the  
hospital is full and that Surgeon  
Torron of Chihuahua is there attending the  
wounded. The Indians have broke up camp  
and separated in roving bands of eight and ten  
raiding the surrounding country. It is be-  
lieved that most of them have gone into the  
state of Sonora. The natives are in great fear.  
The following special to the Times shows that  
they are crossing the line on the Mexican Cen-  
tral on the old trail, some distance below where  
they killed Senator Pagh's son. The place  
named in the special is forty-five miles north of  
Chihuahua.

Gallardo, Mexico, Oct. 24. A crowd of raid-  
ing Indians came to Miller's ranch last night  
and stole eight horses. Great excitement here.  
The suspicion here is that they are part of  
Juh's band at Casa Grande.

## A Leadville Tragedy.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 23.—The News Leadville  
special says: This morning Frank Gallagher, a miner,  
shot dead J. E. Garvin, another miner. The  
circumstances leading to the killing are as fol-  
lows: Gallagher recently married a comely  
young woman concerning whom Garvin repeat-  
edly made insulting remarks. The men boarded  
at the same house and meeting at breakfast this  
morning after a few hot words Garvin  
pulled his revolver which was the signal for a  
general fusillade. Both men emptied their re-  
volvers. Garvin was shot several times and  
soon expired. Gallagher was untouched and  
surrendered to the officers.

## Rather Lively Work.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Commercial Gazette's  
Youngstown special: At Wampum, Pa., a piece  
of ground claimed by the Pittsburg, Cleveland  
& Toledo road, and by the Pennsylvania road, is  
in possession of the former, who have it forti-  
fied and garrisoned by twenty men. The Penn-  
sylvania company sent fifty men today to seize  
it. After skirmishing all day the besieged sent  
for reinforcements. There was a disturbance  
today, also, west of this city, where a dispute  
arose with the Eagle furnace. The tracklayers  
were assaulted by the workmen from the fur-  
nace, but they were driven off.

## Attorneys Bounced.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Upon the recommenda-  
tion of the commission of pensions, the  
secretary of the interior ordered the suspension  
of the following named pension attorneys: J. S.  
Belby, Rockford, Ill.; Francis, register at  
Philadelphia; Wm. H. Druen, Philadelphia; M.  
B. Stevens & Co., Cleveland, Washington, De-  
troit and Chicago; Wm. H. Wells & Co., Wash-  
ington, and James Russell & Co., Trenton, N. J.  
The commission recommended that some of  
the above named be disbarred. Suspension,  
however, is preliminary to disbarment if the  
charges are proven.

## A Railway Smash-up.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Commercial Gazette's  
Edwardsville, Ind., special: The rear car of a  
passenger train on the Indianapolis, Elwing-  
ton and Western road was thrown from the  
track this afternoon twenty-two miles east of  
here. Dr. J. C. Walker and W. C. Whitehead,  
of Indianapolis, were badly hurt and left near  
the scene of the accident. J. L. Friedman, of

Cincinnati, was brought here with a gash in his  
head over the eye. The company's physician  
went on west with the through passengers hurt  
but able to travel.

## Murder and Robbery.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—Commercial Gazette's  
Crawfordsville special: News was received today  
of the murder last night at Wallace, twenty  
miles west of John Murphy who kept a store  
and saloon. He was found this morning shot  
in three places, once through the heart, his  
safe door open and four thousand dollars  
stolen. Suspicion falls on a man named Davis  
who escaped from the Fountain county jail on  
Monday and who had a grudge against Murphy.

## Still After the Lotteries.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—At the request of  
Postmaster General Gresham, Attorney General  
Brewster has addressed a circular to all district  
attorneys directing them to co-operate with  
officers of the post office department in enforce-  
ment section 3,894 revised statutes which forbids  
that any letter or circular concerning lotteries  
shall be carried in the mail. The penalty for  
the violation of the act is a fine of not more  
than \$500 nor less than \$100 with cost of prose-  
cution.

## Postmasters Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The resignations of  
postmasters below named have been received at  
the postoffice department: R. E. Fiske, Helena,  
Montana, editor of the Helena Herald; G. Curtis,  
Urbana, who will be succeeded by Frances



## The Bismarck Tribune.

## A Ride About Town.

In company with Mr. S. H. Emerson of this city and D. G. Collier, of Kentucky, a TRIBUNE representative enjoyed a ride through the city Saturday afternoon in the sunshine which followed the protracted rains. Although the building story has been told several times, new editions of it might be published daily and therefore would not permit of a just mention of each important building and public improvement being made. At present they can be spoken of only in a general way. Mr. Collier who is a close observer, was completely surprised at the amount of enterprise and push manifested on all sides. Not a street or avenue boulevard or addition, was traversed that was not

## A PERFECT BEYOND

from the sound of hammers, trowels, saws, moving lumber, flying timbers and brick. Of course the capital was visited, and the walls of this structure are now reared to the second story. Architect Buffington, who arrived yesterday morning, had just inspected the work and pronounced it the best that had been done on any building which had come under his observation during his travels of late, and he has been east, west, north and south. The white stone trimmings which are being placed in the walls, together with the splendid repressed Sims brick, presents a rich appearance and Attorney General Hughes, who was giving the stately edifice a general looking over, assured the visitors that if the weather was favorable the roof would be on inside of a month. Next came the

## HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

which is now climbing to the third story, and upon which some of the most tasty brick work yet seen in the city is being done. To the east of the city, the penitentiary came in for its share of admiration, and then the hundreds of elegant residences were commented upon. From the large new dwellings of Messrs. McKennie, Hughes, Raymond, Moorhouse, Eppinger, Lambert and others in the central portion of the city, a pleasant jaunt was taken to Prospect Place, where the palatial homes of Messrs. Mosier, McNeal, Emerson, Lilly, McDonald, Clock and Jennings, are being built. Mr. Whitley's residence at this point is now completed, and that gentleman is permanently located here with his family. Mr. Collier availed himself of the opportunity offered to view the

## GREAT IRON BRIDGE

for the first time, and on the return trip took in the Dakota block, First National bank block, the Merchants National, and numerous other

## BUSINESS MANSIONS

of the metropolis. While the buildings were admirable and the demonstration of public-spirited improvements cheering, the most inspiring, as well as recreating features of the drive, were the beautiful autumn scenery which was spread out for miles on either side, and the pure, invigorating atmosphere for which the Missouri slope is so famous. Mr. Collier has decided to locate in Bismarck, giving as his reasons the excellent educational advantages for his family, together with the rare opportunities for accumulating fortunes.

## Emmons County.

WILLIAMSPORT, D. T., Oct. 18, 1883.—Emmons county throughout will rank as the first territory for agricultural pursuits. Within a radius of five miles of Williamsport the soil is rich, comparatively level, and susceptible of high cultivation. This fragment of the county is but an index of the whole, but will serve our purpose as an illustration for the entire county, a hundred miles each way from Bismarck.

The government provisions for obtaining one hundred and sixty acres are very simple and easy, and once obtained constitutes a fine farm, and large enough for one man to properly manage. With a practical farmer on each quarter section of land, this county would support an immense population and Bismarck, Williamsport and adjacent towns would flourish as a natural consequence.

Within five miles of Williamsport there should be, on government land alone, one hundred and fifty farmers, aggregating a population of about seven hundred. When the railroad lands are taken up, the population would double, and Williamsport receive the direct advantage of supplying trade to at least fourteen hundred persons almost within sight of town, which would not constitute one sixth of the actual customers that would live within trading distance. Not only would the town be benefited by supplying the country people with groceries, dry goods, furniture, agricultural implements, etc., but in turn would make a profit out of every surplus product of every farm.

In the absence of manufacturing facilities the towns of northern Dakota must depend upon actual farmers for their prosperity. It will pay a single farmer to till one hundred and sixty acres of land; it will pay as many other farmers as there are quarter sections of land to be obtained. But the fact that much of the railroad land is being taken up by speculators, and a large percentage of the best government land is either taken in too large quantities—many pre-empting and tree-claiming—and in six months taking a homestead—or taken up by men who never expect to improve beyond what the law compels in order to secure title, is militating against the best interests of the country and the towns that must depend upon the country for prosperity.

Every quarter section of land taken up for merely speculative purposes, is keeping a bonafide farmer out of the country, and the towns are damaged just that much.

What this country wants today and in the near future, more than anything else, is practical farmers enough to till every acre of tillable soil, and Bismarck and adjacent towns will take care of themselves.

It is a fact that needs no demonstration that a farmer needs no more land than he can properly till, and one acre well cared for is more profitable than two acres seeded in a bungling manner.

The prosperity of Emmons county means increased tribute to Bismarck and the prosperity of Emmons, Burleigh, McLean and neighboring counties, must depend upon the actual settlement and intelligent cultivation of the soil. What else have we wish which to produce wealth? The sale of town lots and suburban property shifts the money from one party to another, but does not produce any wealth; building houses, handsome business blocks, hotels, a capital building, etc., is only preparing for residence, business, or the making of laws, but when the mechanic receives his wages, everything comes to a standstill, awaiting the products of the soil and pasture lands, to be brought in and

exchanged for the goods on the shelves of our merchants.

It then behooves every man that comes here to stay and take a hand in the progressive development of this country and to reap an adequate reward for his toil, to discourage everything that tends to detract from the cultivation of the soil, such as taking up more land than can be tilled to advantage, holding it without cultivation for speculative purposes, etc., and on the other hand encourage practical farmers to locate here, the sooner the better, remembering that small farms well cultivated and plenty of them enrich any country.

Of course people can do as they please, but there is a legal way even to make non-resident land holders and speculators contribute handsomely toward the public improvement that will induce many of them sooner or later to sell out.

There are quite a number here in Emmons county who have come to engage in business professional pursuits, farm, and build up a society as good and neighborly as can be found in the east, and who will forever frown down the tendency to "skin" everybody and everything that offers a remuneration until a fortune is made, then return to the east and settle down. They have come to stay and become identified with all the legitimate improvements of this great country and share the burden and toil necessary to develop its unlimited possibilities.

To all similarly minded they extend a fraternal greeting and will welcome any and all who like the pioneers of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, are willing by honest toil to wrest the soil from nature's wand and give it to the plow and sickle; who come with neighborly instincts and a disposition to contribute to Dakota's welfare the embellishments of true citizenship and the prosperity that always crowns honest labor.

J. H. W.

Williamsport, D. T.

## The Rollers.

Work has been commenced on the new roller rink in McKennie's square, and S. H. Emerson, the energetic proprietor, intends to have it ready for the accommodation of the public in about three weeks. The original plan of the building has been changed by adding thirty feet to its length, which will make it 50x130 feet. As has been stated heretofore, the floor will be of closely matched hard maple, and its splendid dimensions will give it the distinguished feature of being the largest rink in the northwest. A gallery will be built the entire distance of the wall, a well arranged stage will be constructed at one end, and a band of first class musicians will be in attendance every evening. Among the many entertaining and lively amusements of this modern institution will be carnivals, polo contests, dances, and general jollifications. It behooves the young men of Bismarck to organize polo teams at once and by steady practice they will soon be able to provide many an evening's side-splitting and exciting sport. At intervals during the winter the rink will be thrown open to theatrical performances and social gatherings, and its completion is looked forward to with much interest.

For the TRIBUNE.

## OUR WORK.

[BY MISS EDNA ROBINSON.]

What man may we be can but faintly imagine, but what he will be is his own to determine. Far better to erect the standard high above our reach; far better that a life-time of labor be expended in striving to attain the summit than that it should be belowered beneath our several abilities. Shall man—made in the image of his Maker—forever be content with serving self and gratifying passion's whims? No, oh, no! Raise high the standard of truth and loyalty, engrave upon it in glistening characters the noble motto, "Excelsior!" and bend every effort toward reaching the high point possible for you to attain. Should discouragements darken your upward path, bring ambition to the front and banish every cloud that might hinder your onward progress. Our country demands from this generation rather than any former one, the triumph of our personal energies and will. Unto us belongs, in a measure, the noble work of preparing the way for future triumphs. Ours is the right to enter any field of literature or art that we may choose to select, and by so doing, to a certain extent, to furnish this part of the union with such aids for long years as the past has been afforded her more favored sisters.

Then let us work—yes, work—for an advancement in our theory and system of culture, and let us enter upon the labor with unmitigated enthusiasm, and with this end in view, labor with a will for the accomplishment of this grand purpose. And allow me to ask from whom or what shall we draw our inspiration for such a noble work? Not merely from a desire to amass the gold that perishes with the using, not from the hope that our names may glitter in shining characters upon the pinnacle of fame, or be handed down to posterity wreathed in garlands of affection; but from the deep desire to benefit our fellow-man, from the eternal times in which we live, and from the wish to advance the condition of moral, physical, and political society. From whom did Joan of Arc draw her inspiration? Not from the warriors of her day, but from her own indomitable will and from the events that transpired around her. Was not man's wish or will that Anna Dickinson uttered the big thoughts in American politics in the crisis of the nation's history; that she pointed out the cause and remedy of the war, and unveiled treason in the army and in the White House; that she did not hesitate to rebuke the incapacity and iniquity of those in high places, and what was her reward? She saw the scepter of liberty grasped by the party of freedom, and the first gun fired at Sumter in defense of slavery. She saw the glorious day of emancipation, when four million slaves were set free; she saw armies, the hope, the youth, the promise of the nation, two million strong, go forth to battle and return with their ranks thinned, many having shed their blood in defense of freedom, while it must, indeed, have been a pleasure to her, when, after an impressive appeal before a convention held at Philadelphia, in September, 1869, delegates came forward and pinned upon her dress the badges of their states, until she wore the gifts of Alabama, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Maryland. And are not characters needed at the present day with the same force of purpose as Anna Dickinson?

Although we are not called upon to battle with the galling yoke of slavery, we are called upon to fight against enemies as powerful in their different spheres as was the yoke of slavery. Moral degradation is prevailing around us, and duty calls loudly unto us to strive to purify and exalt society in general. It is an old and well known motto: "United we stand,

divided we fall," and if we would succeed in this noble work we must labor in unison for the advancement of this exalted object. What we require at the present day is a broad and generous nature, a depth of tenderness, a firm true principle, intellectual power, moral probity and religious earnestness; that we may through hardships and sacrifice smooth the rugged paths for the generations following, and bring them into harmony with the higher civilization bordering around them and at the same time earn a virtuous independence for ourselves. Again I would urge, to the work; with every energy awakened, with a feeling of individual responsibility and self-reliance, independent yet united, yielding, yet ever firm to right and principle; and though we yield our places to the rising generation as they come upon the stage of action, shall it not be said that we laid the foundation for intellectual and moral culture, and the future upward progress of our fellowmen? and satisfied with our efforts we shall.

"Departing leave behind us  
Footprints on the sands of time."  
MRS. EDNA ROBINSON.

## A Sensation in High Life.

The facts in what may soon develop into a loud-sounding sensation in the capital city have been given a TRIBUNE reporter, and are about as follows: Several weeks ago a gentleman of Bismarckian distinction left for the east on business and about the same time a young man, rather on the dulle side, arrived at the Sheridan House. It soon transpired that the young man was a cousin (?) of the absent gentleman's wife, and would visit her frequently. As the lady was considered beyond reproach, but very little suspicion was aroused by her familiarity with the young man who was more flashy than wise. But there is a way of reckoning, and the husband returned before his appointed time. He found the young man enjoying an evening luncheon with the wife of his bosom, and as there were several visitors in the room who inadvertently alluded to the duke as a cousin of Mrs. —, the husband smiled a satirical smile and told his wife that he had some business to attend to "down town" and would return in an hour or two. He went to one of the saloons and took a drink; then he asked himself how he had lived thus long without hearing of his wife's most beloved cousin. Then he questioned several of his confidential friends as to the conduct of the cousin, and the information given him kindled the family fire which is now raging toward divorce. The angry head of the household returned to his domicile and informed the young man that he could not entertain him that evening, but would be pleased (?) to see him in the morning. When the fact became apparent to him that his wife had been at least injudiciously intimate with an utter stranger to him, purporting to be her cousin, he consulted a Minneapolis attorney on the divorce question, and although it is to be hoped that the matter will be amicably settled and the lady will profit by her already bitter experience, indications point to separation. Names are not given at present as hopes of a quiet settlement are entertained by the relatives and immediate friends of the family.

## Commissioner Scott Says.

That he wants the Grand Forks Herald to produce any and all evidence they may have, which in any way compromises his record as a member of the capital commission, either in print or in the courts. Mr. Scott thinks he ought to know whether he is guilty of the charges or not, and he is confident that the Herald does not think he is guilty, but is attempting to make others think so. Now that the court is about to convene in Grand Forks, if the Herald does not come forward with its evidence and substantiate its charges, or rather insinuations, the public must consider the worthy treasurer innocent. Mr. Scott has definite charges. He has asked that sheet to publish any one dishonest or improper act that he has performed, and it has failed to come to the front. Now then, he defies them to bring evidence into the courts or even make a definite charge against him, and as the court will sit in Grand Forks on the 30th of the present month, it is believed by Dr. Scott's friends that the Herald's cowardly and unwarranted actions will soon vindicate him in the eyes of the people.

One cannot but be surprised at the perseverance of the Mormons and at the success with which their missionaries find converts. The reason for their success, however, lies in the very fact of their perseverance. They recognize that a people must either progress or retrograde. They have therefore "hoisted their banner on the outer wall" and cast down the gauntlet which it seems very doubtful if congress will have the courage to pick up. They have literally carried the war into Europe and a constant stream of Mormon proselytes is coming to add still more strength to their ranks. The press, the pulpit and the citizens of the United States are a unit in condemning Mormonism and asking for its extirpation. This is a country of free speech and free thought, but it does not tolerate either when they are in opposition to the law. No one denies or attempts to deny that Mormonism is in direct opposition to the laws of the United States. Why, then, is not this evil cured? It is for the congress of the United States to answer. Mormons daily violate our laws and laugh at the power of congress. Foreign nations look askance at us, not knowing whether we are fools or idiots to actually foster—which we do by non-interference—such a festering canker on the body politic. It is time for the people of the United States to make a decided stand, and demand that this stain, as black as was that of slavery, shall be wiped away. There is no use temporizing about this matter any longer. The time must come when it must be abolished, and there is no time like the present. Mormonism must go.

Tax Philadelphia Press says that London is a much wicked place than Paris. In fact the wickedest city in the world except Chicago.

The watermelon crop of Kansas was destroyed by skunks. But we are in shuddering uncertainty as to how they spoiled them.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION for vacation of a portion of what is known as Suttle's addition to the city of Bismarck, D. T.  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, owners and proprietors of blocks numbered 65 (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100) (101) (102) (103) (104) (105) (106) (107) (108) (109) (110) (111) (112) (113) (114) (115) (116) (117) (118) (119) (120) (121) (122) (123) (124) (125) (126) (127) (128) (129) (130) (131) (132) (133) (134) (135) (136) (137) (138) (139) (140) (141) (142) (143) (144) (145) (146) (147) (148) (149) (150) (151) (152) (153) (154) (155) (156) (157) (158) (159) (160) (161) (162) (163) (164) (165) (166) (167) (168) (169) (170) (171) (172) 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## NEWS COMMENTS.

**ST. LOUIS FALLS** is to have a \$15,000 masonic temple.

**NELLING** the murderer of Ada Atkinson is going to try the insanity dodge.

**THE National Carriage Builders' Association** "don't want any free trade in them."

It is supposed that Chicago's new city hall will be ready for occupancy in a year.

The soda water man is not so popular as he was before the cool weather struck us.

We see that some editors are enquiring: "What's in a wink?" Try it on a soda water mixologist and find out.

The Greek sponge fishery has panned out \$480,000 the last year. We don't suppose this includes the salmon variety.

The Prince of Wales thinks there is nothing like having a good business to fall back on and is learning to play the banjo.

If Bennett outlasts on his new cable as he has done on the New York Herald, humanity will rise up and call him blessed.

The action of Maxwell Land Grant company against F. R. Sherwin for the embezzlement of \$44,000 has been discontinued.

GERMANY will soon be short of beef. No importations can be made from the United States and the plague is making fearful ravages among the cattle in Germany.

That Indian and his squaw who were run over on the North Pacific road have broken a blasted monopoly. Tramps have hitherto had a monopoly of that branch of the trade.

A St. Louis man has flesh so tough that walnut can be cracked against it without hurting him. Nature evidently intended him for a mule trainer or a sand bag for pugilistic practice.

We protest against the statement that Iowa has the most hogs. There are more among the St. Paul and Minneapolis merchants than in the United States and New Jersey combined.

The Marquis de Mores has received a bonus of a quarter section of land and an ice house with 8,000 tons of ice from the citizens of Billings for establishing meat canning works there.

The Miller's association has decided that it has no use for the Washington territory wheat. It contains very little gluten and makes a low grade of flour. Dakota wheat commands the best price in Minneapolis.

Mrs. LANOTBY was hooted at by a mob of hoodlums in Wall street, New York, recently. The British minister should now require President Arthur to send an abject apology to the crown prince or resign his office.

The superintendent of the Dakota Central doesn't propose to have any profanity used on that road. Next thing we know the first mates' privileges in this direction will be curtailed and artistic profanity will be a thing of the past.

It has been suggested that the securities of European nations could be used as basis for bank notes. It looks a little foolish to propose that from thirty to ninety per cent. bonds should be used instead of those of the United States, which are way above par.

The democrats of Ohio are in a political hot kettle. Shall they lose votes by repealing the Scott law or shall they lose votes by leaving it un repealed? It is a case of Hobson's choice and in either event will cause them to lose more than enough votes to make Ohio a republican state at the next presidential election.

This giving of birthday parties should be put a stop to by law. Its fatal results were shown recently where a Connecticut young man on his one hundred and second birthday gave a party and died the next day. Had it not been for this he might have lived to a ripe old age.

"BURNER" Cox is very sure that he will be the next speaker of the house of representatives. If Randall's strength keeps increasing there will be a good chance for a "dark horse" to come in under the wire first. It isn't a good thing to be a prospective nominee too long, as many presidential candidates have found out to their sorrow.

THIRTY SEVEN murders have been committed in Fayette county, Ill., where Zora Burns was lately murdered and there has been but one man convicted. He confessed his crime without a trial and said he was glad of it. The county can have the satisfaction of knowing however that its record in this direction can never equal that of Cook county.

The November number of the North American Review contains an article by the Rev. David N. Uter on John Brown, which takes an exactly opposite view to those commonly held concerning that historical character. Brown's action in Kansas are denounced in unmeasured terms and his work is compared with that of the Russian nihilist, "first make a clean sweep of the present civilization and let the future build what it can." Mr. Uter forgets that John Brown is not famous on account of his actions per se, but the idea involved in these actions is what has lent glory to his name. With no motive, Brown's career is that of a blood-thirsty murderer; with the lofty motive for which he fought, John Brown will ever hold that place in the hearts of the American people which the grandness of his ideas commands. Mr. Uter's short-sighted views will have no effect in dimming the glory of that execution which Victor Hugo has said: "Two crosses have been erected on earth, that of Jesus Christ in the old world and that of John Brown in the new."

A MILES CITY artisan well went down an unusual number of feet the other day, and the Journal was almost frantic lest they should strike the infernal region. Be not alarmed, friend Journal, if the men who started that well were sober, and pointed it straight, it is traveling right away from those regions as fast as possible.

CARLETON college would like to have \$100,000 endowment. We know lots of colleges that are singing the same tune.

PORTUGAL wants to be a republic. It is only a matter of time when all monarchies will follow the lead of the United States.

AN organ 175 years old, the oldest one in America, is still doing active service in a church in New Hampshire. What tales that organ could tell!

## THE SIGHTS OF PARIS.

The Magnificence and Beauty of the French Capital.

[Paris Letter in St. Louis Republican.] The Boulevard des Italiens, one of the principal boulevards, at night is grand; the stores all open, the pavement filled with people and the streets lined with vehicles of all kinds. Take a chair, and as soon as you are seated a waiter rushes and puts a velvet cushion under your feet, and you have wine and cake and just gaze in silent admiration at this gay crowd as they pass and re-pass. Well, I never saw such a place in my life. The carriages and conveyances don't get out of the way; if they run over you they are not punished; you must get out of their way. There are immense medallions in the streets and boulevards, ornamented with magnificent lamps and clocks, and also with colossal statues in bronze and marble. These medallions are raised a little above the street, and you can get on these, and thus be protected from the rush. In daytime, and night, too, it seems to me that all Paris is rushing to the races.

If you could only see the Champs Elysees (Elysian fields) at night, all lighted up—three concert gardens, the fountains of fountains and pyramids of pink and white globes—all lighted—and the gateway, all globes lighted with gas, and the fountains playing, magnificent statuary towering above the trees, and the statues ablaze with crystal and gold and gas, and pagodas, high up above the trees, filled with beautiful flowers, ablaze with light! Here ladies and gentlemen sit, drink wine and eat loaves, grapes, peaches, etc. I was up in one of these places several times, and I was charmed. The Elysian fields at night are a scene of enchantment. The Jardin Mabille is not in existence any more. The Elysian avenue is broad, beautifully paved with asphaltum, brilliantly lighted on each side with gas. The vehicles going up and down on either side at night, remind me of a torchlight procession, and as far as the eye can reach. The lamps on this avenue look like a string of stars. This magnificent avenue is flanked with handsome palaces. Here live the Rothschilds, Munro, the banker, and many others. This avenue is a fashionable promenade. From 3 to 6 o'clock you see numerous carriages, riders and pedestrians on their way to the Bois de Boulogne. At the "Champs Elysees" one can witness the characteristic phases of Parisian life. The "Bois de Boulogne" is a beautiful park, covering an area of 2,250 acres, bounded by the fortifications of Paris. There are beautiful drives, rivers, lakes which are used for skating in winter and boating in summer. It is romantic and charming, and we drive through the Bois frequently. The garden of Tuilleries is beautiful, filled with colossal statuary, magnificent fountains, lakes filled with black and white swans, and I can't tell you all. There is scarcely a square in this city that is not ornamented with immense fountains and statuary in bronze and marble.

I spent three days in the palace of the Louvre looking at paintings, statuary, jewels and all kinds of arts. The Palais Royal is a grand palace and it opened into a court filled with flowers and fountains. At 12 o'clock a cannon is fired by the heat of the sun. This palace is used for handsome stores. A fine band of music is in the garden. I also visited the palace of Luxembourg and its lovely fountain. I have been to see the opera-house, the grandest in the world. It cost \$10,000,000. I can't describe it; it is a poem in gold, bronze, marble of every kind and color, floors of mosaic, bronze and marble figures, ceilings frescoed, etc. I saw "L'Africaine." I never saw anything mounted so gorgeously on the stage before and the singing was divine. There were 800 persons on the stage at once. Went to the Eden theatre, the finest in the world; 600 in the ballet. Went to the churches which are all superb.

I visited the tomb of Napoleon I, and did not think there was anything so handsome in the world as the tomb and chapel. It is in the church of the Hotel d'Invalides, the home of the veteran soldiers, a magnificent place, with museum of artillery containing armors worn by different monarchs of France. Went into two courts. All dignity and grandeur: carpeted beautifully. Behind the judge on the wall is a large picture of the crucifix. This is in all the courts. Went into the gallery of Louis IX, of France. Visited the grave of Adam Montan, Mont Farnese, a plain shaft of granite, with "Adam Isaac Menken, born in Louisiana, died in Paris," and on the other side, "Thou Knowest." Went to Pere in Chaise, a grand cemetery. Saw the tomb of Heloise and Abelard, the vault of Rasini, and many others.

**Greeley's Farm.** [New York Cor. Troy Times.] The changes of life, however, were soon felt in Greeley's little circle. Miss Fuller went to Italy and witnessed the capture of Rome by the French, while Greeley's family was visited by cholera, which carried off that lovely boy. Greeley thus mentioned this bereavement in one of his letters to his former contributor: "Ah, Margaret, the world is growing dark around us. You mourn that Rome has fallen; we mourn for Pickie is dead." Greeley then abandoned this blighted spot, and as the Harlem road had been sufficiently extended, he bought in 1853 a building lot just large enough for a house, being determined to test the place before enlarging his purchase. Finding it both convenient and healthy, he gradually increased his domain until instead of the original one-eighth of an acre it included seventy-eight acres, being the largest farm ever worked by a New York editor. Most of Greeley's improvements were chimerical. He built a dam, for instance, in order to supply the house with water. After \$1,000 had been thus invested the dam broke and the scheme was abandoned. Sixty thousand dollars were invested in improvements, and yet the farm to-day is not worth one third of that sum.

**Not Taken From the Census Reports.** [New York Journal.] In New York and Brooklyn there are 200,000 young men and 200,000 young ladies. Each young man has from four to six girls and every young lady has from four to six reliable young men. In the combined cities is a population of 1,000,000 sweethearts and 1,000,000 beaux. The social relations of so vast a number must be highly complicated. The expense of chivalric attention to the 1,000,000 maidens is at all times large, since the cost falls on 200,000 youths, instead of five times that number.

**The Inspired Bill-Poster.** [Joachim Miller.] "I pay my bill poster more than my leading man; he is a more important feature in the success of my show, and I am willing to bet that my play is billed equal to Barnum's circus." I quote literally from a "social" who was gleaming in diamond Square. One hardly knows at the insult offered a noble sentiment.

"I have high time to call attention to and to point out the remedy. It is important that we have more on the inside of the play house and less on the outside. I say, take these millions of dollars that are thrown away on dead walls for the diversion of billboards and small boys annually and pay the legitimate actors instead of the bill-poster. Why can not a legitimate show be run in this country as it is on the continent or in the provincial towns of the British empire? It can be, and it must, sooner or later. For the people are already coming to see pretty clearly that the bigger the bills the smaller the play."

And this is the remedy I advise: Some years ago, when in Brazil, an American show opened with flaming posters at the capital. "Where is the man who plays the scene on the yellow bill?" "Oh! wal, that man he's sick," drawled the American.

"Produce your doctor's certificate or return the people their money," replied the magistrate; "and consider yourself under arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses." This is the law and the enforcement of it in Brazil.

And I lay it down as the law here, that if any one is induced to go to any theatre by the bills, and does not find in that theatre all that is advertised on the bills, he can demand and must receive back his money any time. And not only that, but it is his right, his duty, to have the swindling manager arrested and punished for obtaining money under false pretenses. This is a remedy I earnestly recommend.

**Her First Pair of Spectacles.** [Detroit Post.] A woman who looked as if she had been a long time in this vale of tears went into a popular and fashionable jewelry establishment on Jefferson avenue and said:

"I want a pair of specs."

"This way," said an obliging clerk with his hair parted in the middle, and he led her up a flight of stairs into a long room where a space was reserved for optical purposes. A small, nervous looking man at once surrounded her.

"Sit here," he said, placing a chair for her and hanging up an A, B, C card in front of her; "fix your eyes on that."

"I ain't going to have my picture taken," said the woman tartly.

"Certainly not, madam; you wish to renew your eyesight. Just tell me what you can see on that card, 9-10. Do you follow me?"

"Just let me have my parol and I'll follow you. I didn't come here to be made fun of. I kin read and write as well as you kin, and count, too. I want a pair of specs."

"Exactly, but I should commend eye-glasses with such a nose as yours, madam."

"What's the matter with my nose, hey? It ain't much of a nose, you ain't agoin' to poke fun at it?"

"It is a beautiful nose," said the optician firmly, "and would adorn a handsome pair of eyeglasses. Will you kindly look at this circle of lines? Do they all appear to be of the same size?"

"Pear to be they are all of a size; no foolin', young man."

"Certainly not, madam; if the circles appear to be all of one size your eyes are not deformed."

"Deformed! Good gracious! who said my eyes were deformed? If ever I heard of the like."

"You see, madam, we are compelled to test the optic nerve and determine if the person has presbyopia."

"No, sir, I'm a Baptist, and won't stay here to be insulted."

"You misunderstand me, madam; if you are afflicted with hypermetropia in either eye."

"Look here, young man," said the woman fiercely, "I dare say you think you know a lot, but I want a pair of specs; I ain't as young as I used to be, and—"

"Oh, yes," interrupted the rash optician, "I see you are getting old and—"

But he never finished the sentence. When the woman came out of the store she was trying to straighten out the ribs of her parasol and muttering to herself:

"Old, indeed! I've ruined a \$2 parasol, but I haven't lived all these long years to be insulted by being called old! I'll find some hard ware store where they speak English to get my specs at. Old! the impertinent thing!"

**English and American Suburban Lands.**

[Chicago Inter Ocean.] Within twelve miles of the Bank of England is an estate of 1,000 acres, with excellent residence buildings, splendid park, vast plantations of larch, oak, fir, and plenty of rich land for farming, for sale at \$1,000 an acre. Equally near the New York City hall it would sell for \$10,000 an acre.

The Campsey estate in Suffolk, 4,100 acres—with an Elizabethan mansion, woods, etc., sold for \$325,000, but little, if any, over average prices of northern Illinois farming lands. Four miles out of Dublin a correspondent of a Boston paper finds land selling at \$2,500 an acre. Alexandra park, London, six miles from the centre of the city, containing 163 acres of land admirably located for suburban homes, is offered for sale for \$700,000, the buildings, including the Alexandra palace, thrown in. Similarly situated real estate seems to be considerably higher in America than in England.

## A JAPANESE RAILROAD.

A Ride on Japan's Government Railway, the Tokio-Yokohama.

Some Peculiarities of Management—A Peep at the Passengers Aboard—Japanese Smoking.

[Boston Transcript Letter.] A portion of the Tokaido (a leading highway) is now nearly deserted on account of the Tokio-Yokohama railroad. Close to Yokohama is a small town called Kanagawa, and from this place the pilgrims now commence their tramp. Kanagawa is about eighteen miles from Tokio, and third class passengers can ride there for about 20 cents, certainly much cheaper than an eighteen-mile walk with the cost of a lunch.

The Tokio-Yokohama railroad is a government affair, as everything else is here. Although it cripples individual enterprises, it secures the success of a thing to have the government control it. The railroad and the telegraph systems are very satisfactory, and the postal system is just about perfect.

Trains are run between the two stations every hour and a quarter during the day, leaving both stations simultaneously. The whole equipment is English. The cars are divided into three classes. Even the first class cars are decidedly plain. These are divided into three compartments. The second class cars would hardly be used on a horse railroad in Boston. They are as plain as plain can be, and made just like a horse car, having two long seats on the sides facing each other. The seats are upholstered with the same kind of matting which the Japanese use on their floors.

The third-class cars have simply plain benches for seats. The exterior of all three classes is the same. Third-class passengers are bolted into the cars. The engines are smaller than the shifting engines in the Boston depots. The time required for the eighteen miles ride is fifty-seven minutes. Everything pertaining to the road is kept in the best condition. The road-bed is like a floor; all the cars are clean; the stations are clean; all the officials are uniformed. I never knew one of them to be in any way impolite. Passengers are not allowed to cross the track except by the bridges overhead. Following English custom, trains run on the left-hand track. No baggage is allowed to go free, save such as one can take in his hand. You can take no living thing into the train, not even a canary, without paying an extra price. Posted up in the stations is a notice to the effect that the government does not run the railroad for the transportation of dogs, but if dogs must travel provision has been made for them. So every station is provided with boxes latenced on top, in which poodle or buff can be transported for a definite sum.

Let us start on our eighteen miles ride from the Tokio station. It is a fine large building, built of stone, having two large entrances in front. The waiting-rooms are furnished with the daily native and foreign papers. Five minutes before the train starts a warning bell is rung. The ticket office is styled a "booking office," and a notice tells you that you must be "booked" before you can enter the train.

Just before the train starts the bell is again rung in the station and the door closed, so there is no possible chance for a belated passenger to "run for the train," and possibly be run over by the train. There are no side doors either through which you can dodge the official.

Having booked yourself, or purchased your ticket, you are allowed to pass through a very narrow passageway to the outward bound train, showing your ticket as you pass. Although there is no gold leaf or bird's-eye maple on the cars, there are other arrangements that more than compensate for this loss of elegance.

No official goes with the train; no brakeman in dulcet tones whispers out the name of the next station. The only break on the train is on a car made specially for that purpose, and attached to the rear of the engine. No conductor shouts "Tickets, please," and when he has finished his rounds sits down by the fair miss who goes daily for her music lessons. Every passenger is expected to enter the class car for which he holds a ticket. If he doesn't do this and he is found out there is a penalty for his misdemeanor.

When it is time for the train to start an official on the platform blows a shrill whistle, the steam engine blows a shrill whistle, which would be terrific if it were only powerful enough, and off we go. And now we see one advantage over the average American railroad—there is not the slightest jerk in starting; indeed, you never know when you are really in motion unless you look at objects outside the window.

The train glides (that just expresses it; not swiftly to be sure, for if it were swift probably the Japs would condemn it. Nothing upsets a native like swiftness; time is no object here).

The road follows the Tokaido and the coast of the bay most of the distance. It is nearly a dead level. On both sides are the rice fields, where, at this time of the year, the farmers stand nearly up to their knees in mud, setting out the rice plants. There is nothing particularly attractive to see, unless on a bright day you watch the changing forms of that noble mountain—Mount Fuji—the "peepers," as it follows up in the distance.

Let us look at our fellow passengers in the car. As it is an early train there are various officials going to Yokohama for their daily business. These men are dressed in foreign clothing, and many of them understand some foreign language, English or German. They are mostly an intelligent looking group of men.

Besides these somewhat foreignized natives we have the real, genuine native article, with nothing foreign about him unless it is a hat. Hats are very generally worn, except it is a rainy day, when they are left at home and the wearers go bareheaded.

The Japs are peculiar. On a cold, rainy day they go about with their dress skirts caught up to their waists, and the water streaming down their bare legs. Skin does not cost as much as cloth, you know. In the car we can see this native dress; a loose robe with no buttons, but folded over the breast and fastened by a sash. This is the dress of the men as well as the women. Some of the dresses are very rich indeed, being made of beautiful silk. One-half is longer than the other, which allows for pulling up above the sash, and then hanging down in front, making a pouch. This is the pocket where nearly everything is carried. There are also pockets at the bottom of the large square sleeves. Suspended from the sash is a little box and a leather wallet. Sometimes these articles are exquisite and very costly. The box contains the tobacco pipe and the wallet contains the tobacco. The box is frequently made of ivory or bone, finely worked. Japanese tobacco is very, very mild. The average American smoker would disdain to use it.

The pipes consist of a long slender stem, and a tiny brass bowl not so large as an acorn cup. The smoker opens his wallet, takes out a very small quantity of tobacco and fills his pipe; then he takes out his box of matches, which are like the "barber matches" in Amer-

ica, contained in a sliding box (that horrible nuisance, a sulphur match, doesn't exist here); closing the match box about two-thirds, the pipe is lighted and three whiffs of smoke taken—very seldom more than that; the ashes are then emptied into the open third of the match box, the pipe refilled and lighted from these ashes. Frequently the ashes are dropped on the floor until the pipe is relighted, when they are extinguished. A pipe is seldom refilled more than three times, when it is put back into the case. The whole amount of tobacco imbued would not be equal to one puff of a strong cigar. But the almost universal practice here is to draw all the smoke up, expelling it from the nostrils instead of the mouth. Women smoke as well as men.

Every one in the car has a morning paper. Most of the passengers are sitting on their feet, which are crossed under them—a favorite posture.

It is generally the custom to read aloud. The reading is very peculiar, being mostly in a monotone, with occasionally a rise and fall in the tone. Some of the people have a very disagreeable habit of sucking the breath between their closed teeth. The noise thus made with unceasing regularity is almost unendurable if one has any nerves.

The Japanese are not a meddlesome people, and traveling with them is attended with almost no risk. A single lady could travel with a car load of Japanese men, and there would be not the slightest improper word spoken or act committed.

**Curiosities in Knives.** [New York Sun Interview.] I have met some very queer collectors. One old fellow used to call on me regularly once a month to see if I had added any further varieties or knives to my stock. He was originally attracted to my store by a curious little wooden-handled knife in my window, which purported to have been made out of a tennypenny nail by an African boy. It seems that a missionary had discovered the little chap pounding the nail into shape with a stone, and the good man told a nice story about it as being a remarkable instance of the power of civilization. I was grieved to learn that he had sold several of these articles to other dealers, and had helped how the boy had half filled an Ethiopian chief with the article. I fear the estimable missionary must have learned the things in his back-yard, for the handles looked remarkably like split clothes-pins. This collector did not generally examine too closely into such little discrepancies, however, and he certainly had five or six hundred of the most curious-looking tools I ever saw. A most horrible instrument of which he had a great affection, consisted of a long, thick, finely-pointed blade, hollowed out so as to contain two other blades worked with springs.

It was so arranged that when a man was stabbed with the knife the interior blades would fly outward, and the assassin, by pulling on the handles, would thus be able to cut his enemy terribly.

He showed me an innocent-looking umbrella, from the end of which a short barbed blade would fly out and become inserted in a man's clothing. The object was not to kill an enemy, but to embarrass his movements by opening the umbrella while after inserting the barb. This device was said to have saved the life of a celebrated Quaker coffee merchant. A long dirk-knife of Belgian make was arranged with a sort of bellows in its handle for the purpose of throwing pepper into the eyes of the victim before striking him. He showed me also a curious Spanish dirk, which had a half-rounded blade, and looked like a sort of gouge with very sharp sides and a fine point. The idea was to turn it in a wound and take out, as the proprietor remarked with a grim smile, pieces as big as Bologna sausages at every clip. In spite of his fondness for deadly weapons this collector was a very mild-mannered man. He had knives of peace as well as of war, and said his hobby started with a set of very old Italian carving tools which had been given to him by a dying model-maker whom he had assisted.

**Mr. Mackaye's Novel Theatre Chair.** [Gath in New York Tribune.]

The chair Mr. Mackaye has invented for theatres is more original than his double-floored stage. It consists of an iron standard of a conical shape, hollow in front, which occupies perhaps three or four inches at the base; each standard holds two swivel seats; when unoccupied they come together backward and look like desks or easels; when required for use they come parallel to each other, and the seat drops and has a brass or iron piece under it which makes the front support, but the moment the seat is pushed up this piece folds beneath it. Under the seat is an arrangement to put your hat in, which is, therefore, underneath you, crown downward. Behind the seat is a wire arrangement in which the person sitting behind puts his overcoat. At the corner of the standard is a place for a cane and umbrella. When the people come into the theatre these seats are all folded up, and hence the parterre or floor is almost up, and if there was nothing there at all, and it consists of a series of aisles running in both directions, with two seats like saddle-bags hung together at intervals.

Mr. Mackaye's theatre seat revolutionizes sittings as completely as his stage revolutionized waiting for the scene to be set. He created a stage where one scene was being set while the other was being played. He has created a seat which, the moment an individual rises from it, folds up into a rack and affords through the theatre, lengthwise and crosswise, broad open aisles, so that the people can get out in case of fire or riot or panic almost as easily as they could escape through a corn-field with the Indian corn growing equidistant, diagonally and transversely. The seats normally are folded up, when you need them you take hold of the seat and sit in it, and the back is adjustable to any movement you make; you want to have your knees far out, and the back accommodates you; you want to put your feet up, and there is a place under the seat before you for that purpose; you want to sit straight up, with your feet under your seat, and that is also easy. If you are waiting and some late chap arrives in the theatre with his lady, you stand up and your seat springs vertically and gives a broad aisle; when the intruder has passed you sit down, and everybody is happy.

**Sacrificed Her Life for Her Child.** [Fall Mail Gazette.]

A touching story of a mother's devotion comes from Belgium. A few days ago the wife of a gateman on the line between Sot tegan and Alost was attending to her husband's duty, when her little boy strayed in front of a fast train. Without a moment's hesitation the mother sprang across the rails, and, seizing her child, tossed it on to the bank the very second before she was caught by locomotive and killed. It is well to know that this brave woman did not die in vain; the child escaped with a few bruises.

**A Polite Lawyer.** [Chicago Herald.]

St. Louis has the politest lawyer in the country. A long and terrific pal of thunder had stopped him in the midst of an address to the jury, and resuming he bowed courteously and said: "Gentlemen, please excuse this interruption."

## A LIVE TOWN

Such is Washburn, located 40 miles north of Bismarck, on a level plateau overlooking the Missouri river, and surrounded by a vast district of farming lands of unsurpassed fertility. There is every indication that Washburn is to experience in the immediate future a substantial

## BOOM!

Among the other important institutions which have been established there is a \$10,000 Flouring Mill, a Hotel, a Printing Office, a Livery Stable and an Agricultural Warehouse. Every day land seekers are pouring into the country and catching on while yet there are opportunities. Many however are hovering on the ragged edge of uncertainty and indecision, and will not act on their opportunity until the accepted time is gone and it is everlastingly

## TOO LATE

It is anticipated, and with abundant reason, that the Washburn country will be penetrated by a railroad within the present year, with which the Missouri river inch navigation season will be a competitor. No point within many miles of Washburn has so excellent a landing, and at no point on the entire Missouri is there a more magnificent river view. Washburn is the

## Gateway

to the renowned Mouse river country, and the commercial center of an immense extent of unrivalled farming lands, which are already occupied to considerable extent by hardy, intelligent and industrious people.

The soil is rich black loam, capable of producing enormous crops. It is the belief of shrewd observers that Washburn is bound to be

## A GOOD POINT

Its remoteness from Bismarck makes it the base of supplies for a large extent of country. It is the only point of importance in the newly created county of McLean, and will be the county seat. It has abundance of timber for fuel and building purposes, and plenty of pure water. Parties wishing to learn more particularly about the town should address

**VEEDER & SATTERLUND**  
WASHBURN, D. T.  
Or **CARL PETERSON**,  
BISMARCK, D. T.



## THE CAPITAL CITY

Architect Dow left for the east last evening. What a neat front Slatery & Comer's block has been adorned with.

The owners of the National Park scenery are preparing to give an entertainment in Union hall.

Marquis de Mores purchased one of the capital lots, 200x140 feet, yesterday, for which he paid \$1,500.

F. B. Woodruff, of Fargo, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and left for the Pacific coast last evening.

Benton papers report vast numbers of wolves in that section, and the average old timers are happy in consequence.

It is rumored that the North Pacific passenger depot will shortly be removed to a point directly opposite the Catholic church.

Johnson & Caselman have moved into their new store, on Third street. The firm will have one of the handsomest stores in the city.

Two runaways on east Main street yesterday caused no special alarm, and with the exception of a broken wheel no damage was sustained.

Schnyder Colfax, the bosom friend of Abraham Lincoln passed through Bismarck yesterday morning on his return from the Pacific coast.

The roller rink in Union hall is open again after a short season of rest, and will remain open to the public until the new rink is completed.

Rev. Austin, of New York Mills, N. Y., who succeeds Rev. S. H. Thompson in the Presbyterian pulpit, arrived in the city last evening, accompanied by his family.

Mr. J. K. Wetherby sold yesterday his one-tenth interest in the Flannery & Wetherby addition to Bismarck for \$5,000 to Captain I. P. Baker, of the Benton line of steamers.

Colonel Woods, formerly of Chicago, and J. C. Perry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are about to open a large feed and supply store in the south half of Slatery & Comer's new block.

J. K. Wetherby has sold nearly \$15,000 worth of property within the last few days. He sold North Pacific lots to the amount of \$600 to Mayor Raymond yesterday.

The North Pacific has completed its branch to the Yellowstone Park, and during the winter three trains per week will carry the tourists to that wonderful region.

Six convicts have escaped from the Montana penitentiary within the last four months. This fact would seem to warrant a change in the executive official of that institution.

Two men recently started from Livingston in an open boat and intended making the trip to New Orleans in that way. They will probably pass Bismarck about the 4th of next July.

Platt Barr, of the Butte Miner, and T. P. McElrath, late of the Miles City Press, have established a new daily paper at Butte. This makes the third daily newspaper now published in the silver city.

The Glendive Times says stockmen should be rejoiced that they have had plenty of snow and wet weather as it is impossible now for the Indians to burn the grass from the cattle range of that region.

Parties are almost daily taking sand from Third street, near Dunkleberg's, for use, and in a year or two, this same place will have to be refilled and graded at a cost of perhaps thousands of dollars.

L. N. Griffin will erect a brick block on the lot now occupied by the "O. F. C." saloon as soon as material can be had. If brick can be furnished in time, the building will be constructed this fall.

The Mullan tunnel, just west of Helena, has been completed and trains are now running through the underground passage. It was the hardest and most difficult piece of work on the entire line of the North Pacific.

The geysers in the Yellowstone Park are undergoing some changes and the one known as the "New Crater," which broke out this spring, has been constantly increasing in size and now promises to be one of the best in that wonderful region.

The River Press office at Benton was visited by burglars last week. The thieves were evidently strangers, and it is said they kicked themselves clear out of town when they learned they had been to all the trouble for nothing. They were said.

The Benton Press claims that navigation above that city is impracticable, if not impossible, but insists that light draft boats would insure navigation to that point as late as November. This is an apparent fact, and doubtless next year will see a fleet of these boats on the upper river.

So popular have Dr. Price's special flavoring extracts become that but few kitchens can be found where they are not used. Dr. Price has succeeded in this important domestic necessity. His flavorings are peculiarly delicious, and so highly concentrated that it takes but a small quantity to impart the flavor of the fruit.

In purity and healthfulness, Dr. Price's cream, baking powder takes the lead of any other. It has been used for years and was never better than it is to-day. Dr. Price believes that all articles used in food should be strictly pure and wholesome, and determined that this standard of excellence in all of his preparations should be maintained.

With the compliments of those having charge of the Masonic banquet last evening, was sent to the employees of the TRIBUNE a basket of delicacies and several gallons of hot coffee. Such events are bright little oases in the life of care-worn editors and printers who burn midnight oil that mankind in general, arising from a night's rest, may feast on the news of the day throughout the world at their breakfast meal.

Marquis de Mores arrived in the city yesterday, en route to New York. While here he purchased \$1,500 worth of residence property in capital addition. He now has nearly ten thousand acres on the Little Missouri range, and is shipping two carloads of dressed beef daily. The slaughter, packing and canning houses at Little Missouri are now in complete operation and the immense range is being stocked as rapidly as possible. The marquis goes to New York to remain a month, when he will return to his Dakota possessions.

A new postoffice has been established in Emmons county on the route from Bismarck to Fort Yates, at Archambault's, to be known as Emmonsburg, and H. A. Archambault has been

appointed postmaster. This is another honor for one of Bismarck's first settlers, Hon. J. A. Emmons, for whom the county was named. Emmonsburg may be expected to shy its castor into the ring when the struggle for supremacy occurs. Mr. Archambault and James Gayton, for whom the postoffice at Gayton was named, were the first settlers in Emmons county.

## The Sale Postponed.

A quorum of capital commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Hughes, McKenzies, Scott, De Long, Spalding and Meyers, held a meeting Wednesday forenoon, at which it was decided to continue the sale until to-day, (Friday) after which time none of the lots will be sold until the first of May 1884. Yesterday afternoon a number of persons went to the grounds for the purpose of purchasing lots, expecting to secure them at a low price. But the commissioners were too well aware of the value of the property to sell at a sacrifice, and after Friday, the 26th inst., the beautiful building sites will be left at rest to increase in value until next spring. It is predicted by all who have visited Bismarck during the past summer, that she will be the center of emigration in the spring and summer of 1884, and eastern capitalists, many of whom have already announced their intention to establish large business houses here, will bring in their money to invest, where, instead of four and six per cent. it will return fifty and one hundred.

## Whiz, Bang and a Zip.

A TRIBUNE scribe, in his peregrinations, stepped into the Bismarck Planing Mill Tuesday afternoon and found a score of active mechanics flying about like a nest of bees turned loose on a transient school boy. Although the subject of a sash, door and blind factory has been agitated for some time, it is a fact that Messrs. Keefe, Thompson & Hackett, of the Bismarck Planing Mill, have one of the most complete outfits for the manufacture of these very necessary building articles, to be seen in the northwest. The manner in which this establishment is crowded with orders for finished lumber, sash, doors, blinds and everything pertaining to a building, is another of the many evidences of the phenomenal growth of the city, and the fine work which they are turning out is a credit to the capital. Fourteen men are kept busy night and day, and every man is an expert in his position.

SKUNKS destroyed the Kansas watermelon crop. The flavor didn't seem to suit the fastidious tastes of the Kansans.

THE use of imitation butter has been suppressed in New York and boarding house keepers have come out on their rates.

THE queen of Roumania has taken to writing poetry, and the fires of revolt and revolution are blazing up all over her domains.

IN his speech at Lord Colridge's reception Wm. Evans used only one eight-syllable word. The word was in fact losing his grip.

COOL TOM ORRILLIER is on his way back to America again, and we moderate liars must again retreat to the back benches.

A BLOOMINGTON, Ill., girl walks about the streets with a pet coon.—Exchange. A colored dandy of Bismarck is guilty of the same reprehensible practice.

JOAQUIN MILLER's mother, who is sixty years old, recently married a Portland, Oregon, youth of the tender age of twenty-two. Joaquin will be a kind father to his step-son.

A CHICAGO woman was made crazy by a sudden and unexpected kiss. If it was a Chicago man who kissed her, she probably got a sniff of his breath just before the osculation occurred.

IT is the general Hindoo belief that the use of soda water is what makes the English so strong. Its effervescence and power to drive out the cork causes it to be regarded as a most potent beverage.

THE new State of Dakota will take for its motto "Fear God and take your own part." It is believed that this motto was selected by a man who has a mother-in-law. Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

"The bridal chamber, then what?" shrieked a Fargo minister, and before any one could guess the conundrum, a baby in the audience began to cry, and he smiled serenely and branched off onto another subject.

"BISMARCK blue" is said to be a fashionable color in the east. The originator of the deep shade was probably gazing upon the faces of some of our pliable-spine citizens when Judge Edgerton shot off his judicial mouth.

KATE FIELD is riding horseback "man fashion" all over Colorado. The horse she rides was broken only to work in a buggy, and when Kate gets a foot on each side of him he thinks he is in shafts and plods along with commendable patience.

WITH smile so sweet, Across the street, She ambled through the mud, But struck a rock, And came down kerseck! With a dull and sickening thud.

REV. MR. GREEN, of Chicago, preached on horse racing last Sunday. He said he admired a fast horse, and there was nothing harmful in horse racing of itself, if the gambling accessories could only be eliminated from it. If horse racing is proved to be moral the sport will fast go out of public favor.

A TRAMP applied for some breakfast, and was kindly supplied with an abundant meal. He ate it, and then out of pure gratitude went out into the woods, where he sawed four sticks of wood, broke a three dollar saw, and stole two pounds of thirty cent butter.

VICTORIOUS stab from the Duluth Tribune: Victor Hugo says Edgar A. Poe is the prince of American literature. Strange, but Victor seems never to have stumbled upon any of Edgar's writings. We are willing that Edgar shall come in second. Does the Tribune desire to awaken in the breast of "The Sweet Singer of Michigan" a deadly hatred and jealousy toward the humble architect of this column?

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE: Look out for our pumpkin show next week. Gracious, but how they're coming in! Some great ones, some very small ones and some of the ugliest and knottiest of the pumpkin family we ever saw. One great big ugly fellow came on yesterday all the way from Dakota. Just think of it, from Dakota. It's a daisy, sure enough, and if it don't take a prize it'll make good pie anyhow.

## WHY WE BLUSH.

## Bill Nye Discusses the Theory of The British Medical Journal.

[Laramie-Boomerang.] The physiology of blushing has long presented a difficult problem to solve. Many unsatisfactory explanations have been given of the causes of that interesting phenomenon. The British Medical Journal lately received an inquiry as to the measures to be taken for the cure of a chronic tendency to blush, and one of its correspondents takes up the matter in a very practical way, indeed. Among other causes of blushing, he gives prominence "to the wearing of too thick underclothing, and especially of too thick socks." He adds that long-sleeved woolen socks or jerseys are often a cause of blushing, and, in fact, warm clothing in general. He does not fail to remark that the blusher must choose in this matter between the risk of rheumatism and the annoyance of blushing. As collateral evidence in support of his views he says: "An aunt of mine had habitually a red nose from this cause alone, which disappeared when she took to thinner stockings." The physiological explanation of blushing given by the writer just quoted is that it is due to paralysis of the sympathetic circles of nerves surrounding the arteries, which, not contracting properly, allow a freer flow of blood to the surface.

This is a new deal, so to speak, in which heavy socks and red flannels are trumped. From time immemorial it has been accepted without question the theory that blushing was caused by an impression, either pleasant or otherwise, upon the moral sensibilities—said impression being invariably conveyed either by the sense of sound or sight. But now this blasted Britisher boldly attempts to knock all the sentiment out of the blush by declaring that it owes its birth solely "to the wearing of too thick underclothing, and especially of too thick socks." That clincher, too, regarding the ancient maiden lady—his aunt—with the crushed strawberry nose, is certainly a difficult thing to controvert.

Socks vs. sentiment! This is iconoclasm with a vengeance. If the position can be sustained in its promise to work a decided revolution in our social life, and explode many cherished sentiments, for instance, the new theory will necessitate the revision of the old rules governing the standard of modesty. The woman whose cheek refuses to color in the presence of glaring indecency may, instead of being a "shameless hussy," merely be a chronic victim of cold feet, or have neglected to put on her flannels. Then, too, the lover who now fondly supposes that the blush which suffuses the beautiful piz of his duxey-Ann at his coming is a sign of pleasure, will know, when this new theory is proven, that the blush heretofore mentioned is simply a tribute to the thickness of her "socks" or her "too heavy underclothing." And when his arm encircles her waist and he is shoveling a steady stream of solidified sasharine matter into her willing ear, the blush may come and the blush may go, but instead of its proving a sort of heart barometer by which the watchful eye of the lover may guide his conduct, it is—merely registering the temperature of her pedal extremities.

## Gentility in the Coach.

[New York Letter.] In the ranks of the operatives who live on the east side it is curious to know that a coach is the sign of gentility. To be able to hire a coach is the weakness of hundreds of girls who work by the week down town, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that in the poorer classes funerals have become a sort of evidence of gentility, the condition of the family being rated by the number of coaches. There are scores of girls who give music lessons who spend nearly all they make at the lively stable. They are driven to their pupils' houses in cabs, and they are very particular about the livery.

The superintendent of a large envelope factory in this city said that some years ago a fainting epidemic broke out among his girls. Without any premonition whatever an operative would suddenly fall over as if dead, and he was in the habit sometimes of calling a carriage and sending the invalid home. But when the thing grew to affect the whole factory he turned one of his rooms into a hospital and he hired a doctor to apply restoratives, from which moment not a girl fainted. It was not till some time after that he discovered by accident that it was the ride home in the coach that had brought on the epidemic.

## How to Treat Bashful Men.

[Cor. Boston Globe.] Manners you must manage for yourself. I have found the best rule perfect kindness. I mean, of course, kindness of manner. Most men are a little bashful with women. Young men get over it by bravado—older men with a kind of silent, superior, condescending air. Now, if you study never to take advantage of this shyness, which makes men doubly sensitive—so that many a clever man is conscious of being a perfect fool with women—if you never wound them by a look, or word, or insinuation, or implication, and never join in league with any one man against any other—why, a little judicious flattery of manner only, not of words, does the whole business—the man is yours.

## Woman in Journalism.

[Harper's Magazine.] The nature of the work to be done is not changed by the fact that it is a woman that undertakes it. It may be done better, more delicately, more shrewdly, more honestly, but it is the same work, and requires the same qualities, whether the worker be a man or a woman. There are, indeed, some special branches of labor upon a newspaper, such as that which relates to the dress of women, to needle and other work of the kind, with which women are naturally more familiar than men, and women will therefore treat them more satisfactorily and intelligently. But "a woman's duty upon a newspaper" is substantially the same with that of a man.

## Danger in Cracked Dishes.

[New York Times.] Cracked earthenware should never be used for domestic purposes. It is a safe rule in good housekeeping to break any fractured stoneware to pieces and render them quite unfit for any employment as utensils. In a paper read before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. E. Peyrussion demonstrated very clearly how the germs of cholera, typhoid fever, and similar diseases may be preserved and communicated by even the slightest crack or fissure which may be caused by very trifling accidents to crockery and faience.

## Ivy on the Walls.

[Minneapolis Housekeeper.] The English ivy, growing over the walls of a building, instead of promoting dampness, as most persons would suppose, is said to be a remedy for it; and it is mentioned as a fact that in a room where dampness had prevailed for a length of time, the affected parts inside had become dry when ivy had grown up to cover the opposite exterior side. The close, over-hanging pendant leaves prevent the rain or moisture from penetrating the wall. Beauty and utility in this case go hand in hand.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial. NEW YORK, Oct. 25. GOVERNMENTS—Firm. RAILWAYS—Strong. STATE SECURITIES—Quiet. MONEY—Easy 4 1/2; closing at 2. PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—6 1/2. STEELING EXCHANGE—On demand \$1.84; Bankers' bills steady at \$1.81.

STOCKS. Northern Pacific 29; Preferred 65; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 108; Western Union 72.

Today's stock market was strong, although prices declined in the last hour from a realization of profits. There has been a gain not only in prices but in confidence today. For the first time in a good many months there were foreign buying orders of considerable extent on the market, though many of them were of figures somewhat below the lowest of the day, showing that foreign buyers expect a partial reaction, but are not disposed to invest at a moderate decline from the average of today. The market today opened with a whirl, and dealings were attended with great excitement. The bears in Vanderbilt's made special efforts to cover on a report that Vanderbilt had ordered the calling in of all his loaned stock. Early rises in prices ranged from 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent. Illinois Central leading, selling from 123 1/2 to 132. Subsequently there was a reaction of 1/2 to 1 1/2, the latter in Oregon Navigation, which fell from 113 1/2 to 112. Near one o'clock speculation became buoyant again and many shares reached the highest point made since the recent bull movement began.

In the afternoon there were sales to realize profits and a reaction of 1/2 to 3 per cent. took place in Michigan Central. The decline was accelerated by heavy selling for short account, one operator alone being accredited with putting out a line of shorts of over 25,000 shares. Room traders followed in his wake and also sold freely. In final transactions there was a rally of 1/2 to 1 per cent., the latter in Western Union, which sold up to 73 1/2. As compared with last night's closing prices, the market was higher for Oregon Navigation, Oregon Transcontinental, North Pacific, Western Union, Texas Pacific, Omaha Preferred, Lake Shore, St. Paul and Canada Pacific.

## Chicago Produce.

CHICAGO, October 25. FLOUR—Quiet but steady. Wheat—Fair to good. No. 1 hard winter, 93 1/2; No. 2 hard winter, 92 1/2; No. 3 hard winter, 91 1/2; No. 4 hard winter, 90 1/2; No. 5 hard winter, 89 1/2; No. 6 hard winter, 88 1/2; No. 7 hard winter, 87 1/2; No. 8 hard winter, 86 1/2; No. 9 hard winter, 85 1/2; No. 10 hard winter, 84 1/2; No. 11 hard winter, 83 1/2; No. 12 hard winter, 82 1/2; No. 13 hard winter, 81 1/2; No. 14 hard winter, 80 1/2; No. 15 hard winter, 79 1/2; No. 16 hard winter, 78 1/2; No. 17 hard winter, 77 1/2; No. 18 hard winter, 76 1/2; No. 19 hard winter, 75 1/2; No. 20 hard winter, 74 1/2; No. 21 hard winter, 73 1/2; No. 22 hard winter, 72 1/2; No. 23 hard winter, 71 1/2; No. 24 hard winter, 70 1/2; No. 25 hard winter, 69 1/2; No. 26 hard winter, 68 1/2; No. 27 hard winter, 67 1/2; No. 28 hard winter, 66 1/2; No. 29 hard winter, 65 1/2; No. 30 hard winter, 64 1/2; No. 31 hard winter, 63 1/2; No. 32 hard winter, 62 1/2; No. 33 hard winter, 61 1/2; No. 34 hard winter, 60 1/2; No. 35 hard winter, 59 1/2; No. 36 hard winter, 58 1/2; No. 37 hard winter, 57 1/2; No. 38 hard winter, 56 1/2; No. 39 hard winter, 55 1/2; No. 40 hard winter, 54 1/2; No. 41 hard winter, 53 1/2; No. 42 hard winter, 52 1/2; No. 43 hard winter, 51 1/2; No. 44 hard winter, 50 1/2; No. 45 hard winter, 49 1/2; No. 46 hard winter, 48 1/2; No. 47 hard winter, 47 1/2; No. 48 hard winter, 46 1/2; No. 49 hard winter, 45 1/2; No. 50 hard winter, 44 1/2; No. 51 hard winter, 43 1/2; No. 52 hard winter, 42 1/2; No. 53 hard winter, 41 1/2; No. 54 hard winter, 40 1/2; No. 55 hard winter, 39 1/2; No. 56 hard winter, 38 1/2; No. 57 hard winter, 37 1/2; No. 58 hard winter, 36 1/2; No. 59 hard winter, 35 1/2; No. 60 hard winter, 34 1/2; No. 61 hard winter, 33 1/2; No. 62 hard winter, 32 1/2; No. 63 hard winter, 31 1/2; No. 64 hard winter, 30 1/2; No. 65 hard winter, 29 1/2; No. 66 hard winter, 28 1/2; No. 67 hard winter, 27 1/2; No. 68 hard winter, 26 1/2; No. 69 hard winter, 25 1/2; No. 70 hard winter, 24 1/2; No. 71 hard winter, 23 1/2; No. 72 hard winter, 22 1/2; No. 73 hard winter, 21 1/2; No. 74 hard winter, 20 1/2; No. 75 hard winter, 19 1/2; No. 76 hard winter, 18 1/2; No. 77 hard winter, 17 1/2; No. 78 hard winter, 16 1/2; No. 79 hard winter, 15 1/2; No. 80 hard winter, 14 1/2; No. 81 hard winter, 13 1/2; No. 82 hard winter, 12 1/2; No. 83 hard winter, 11 1/2; No. 84 hard winter, 10 1/2; No. 85 hard winter, 9 1/2; No. 86 hard winter, 8 1/2; No. 87 hard winter, 7 1/2; No. 88 hard winter, 6 1/2; No. 89 hard winter, 5 1/2; No. 90 hard winter, 4 1/2; No. 91 hard winter, 3 1/2; No. 92 hard winter, 2 1/2; No. 93 hard winter, 1 1/2; No. 94 hard winter, 1/2; No. 95 hard winter, 1/4; No. 96 hard winter, 1/8; No. 97 hard winter, 1/16; No. 98 hard winter, 1/32; No. 99 hard winter, 1/64; No. 100 hard winter, 1/128.

## Milwaukee Produce.

MILWAUKEE, October 25. FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Dull and unchanged; 91 October; 92 November; 93 December; 94 January; 102 May. In fair demand No. 2 40¢ in store. OATS—Weaker; No. 2 28¢ in store; rejected 30¢ delivered. CORN—Dull; No. 1 50¢; No. 2 44¢. BARLEY—Dull; No. 2 62¢; extra No. 3 57 1/2¢.

## Minneapolis Produce.

MINNEAPOLIS, October 25. Wheat on change, No. 1 hard 1.02 1/2; No. 2 hard 97¢; No. 3 hard 94¢; No. 4 hard 91¢; No. 5 hard 88¢; No. 6 hard 85¢; No. 7 hard 82¢; No. 8 hard 79¢; No. 9 hard 76¢; No. 10 hard 73¢; No. 11 hard 70¢; No. 12 hard 67¢; No. 13 hard 64¢; No. 14 hard 61¢; No. 15 hard 58¢; No. 16 hard 55¢; No. 17 hard 52¢; No. 18 hard 49¢; No. 19 hard 46¢; No. 20 hard 43¢; No. 21 hard 40¢; No. 22 hard 37¢; No. 23 hard 34¢; No. 24 hard 31¢; No. 25 hard 28¢; No. 26 hard 25¢; No. 27 hard 22¢; No. 28 hard 19¢; No. 29 hard 16¢; No. 30 hard 13¢; No. 31 hard 10¢; No. 32 hard 7¢; No. 33 hard 4¢; No. 34 hard 1¢; No. 35 hard 1/2¢; No. 36 hard 1/4¢; No. 37 hard 1/8¢; No. 38 hard 1/16¢; No. 39 hard 1/32¢; No. 40 hard 1/64¢; No. 41 hard 1/128¢; No. 42 hard 1/256¢; No. 43 hard 1/512¢; No. 44 hard 1/1024¢; No. 45 hard 1/2048¢; No. 46 hard 1/4096¢; No. 47 hard 1/8192¢; No. 48 hard 1/16384¢; No. 49 hard 1/32768¢; No. 50 hard 1/65536¢; No. 51 hard 1/131072¢; No. 52 hard 1/262144¢; No. 53 hard 1/524288¢; No. 54 hard 1/1048576¢; No. 55 hard 1/2097152¢; No. 56 hard 1/4194304¢; No. 57 hard 1/8388608¢; No. 58 hard 1/16777216¢; No. 59 hard 1/33554432¢; No. 60 hard 1/67108864¢; No. 61 hard 1/134217728¢; No. 62 hard 1/268435456¢; No. 63 hard 1/536870912¢; No. 64 hard 1/1073741824¢; No. 65 hard 1/2147483648¢; No. 66 hard 1/4294967296¢; No. 67 hard 1/8589934592¢; No. 68 hard 1/17179869184¢; No. 69 hard 1/34359738368¢; No. 70 hard 1/68719476736¢; No. 71 hard 1/137438953472¢; No. 72 hard 1/274877906944¢; No. 73 hard 1/549755813888¢; No. 74 hard 1/1099511627776¢; No. 75 hard 1/2199023255552¢; No. 76 hard 1/4398046511104¢; No. 77 hard 1/8796093022208¢; No. 78 hard 1/17592186044416¢; No. 79 hard 1/35184372088832¢; No. 80 hard 1/70368744177664¢; No. 81 hard 1/140737488355328¢; No. 82 hard 1/281474976710656¢; No. 83 hard 1/562949953421312¢; No. 84 hard 1/1125899906842624¢; No. 85 hard 1/2251799813685248¢; No. 86 hard 1/4503599627370496¢; No. 87 hard 1/9007199254740992¢; No. 88 hard 1/18014398509481984¢; No. 89 hard 1/36028797018963968¢; No. 90 hard 1/72057594037927936¢; No. 91 hard 1/144115188075855872¢; No. 92 hard 1/288230376151711744¢; No. 93 hard 1/576460752303423488¢; No. 94 hard 1/1152921504606846976¢; No. 95 hard 1/2305843009213693952¢; No. 96 hard 1/4611686018427387904¢; No. 97 hard 1/9223372036854775808¢; No. 98 hard 1/18446744073709551616¢; No. 99 hard 1/36893488147419103232¢; No. 100 hard 1/73786976294838206464¢.

## Duluth Produce.

DULUTH, October 25. The markets on Change today are practically unchanged. No. 1 hard winter, 1.02; No. 2 hard winter, 97¢; No. 3 hard winter, 94¢; No. 4 hard winter, 91¢; No. 5 hard winter, 88¢; No. 6 hard winter, 85¢; No. 7 hard winter, 82¢; No. 8 hard winter, 79¢; No. 9 hard winter, 76¢; No. 10 hard winter, 73¢; No. 11 hard winter, 70¢; No. 12 hard winter, 67¢; No. 13 hard winter, 64¢; No. 14 hard winter, 61¢; No. 15 hard winter, 58¢; No. 16 hard winter, 55¢; No. 17 hard winter, 52¢; No. 18 hard winter, 49¢; No. 19 hard winter, 46¢; No. 20 hard winter, 43¢; No. 21 hard winter, 40¢; No. 22 hard winter, 37¢; No. 23 hard winter, 34¢; No. 24 hard winter, 31¢; No. 25 hard winter, 28¢; No. 26 hard winter, 25¢; No. 27 hard winter, 22¢; No. 28 hard winter, 19¢; No. 29 hard winter, 16¢; No. 30 hard winter, 13¢; No. 31 hard winter, 10¢; No. 32 hard winter, 7¢; No. 33 hard winter, 4¢; No. 34 hard winter, 1¢; No. 35 hard winter, 1/2¢; No. 36 hard winter, 1/4¢; No. 37 hard winter, 1/8¢; No. 38 hard winter, 1/16¢; No. 39 hard winter, 1/32¢; No. 40 hard winter, 1/64¢; No. 41 hard winter, 1/128¢; No. 42 hard winter, 1/256¢; No. 43 hard winter, 1/512¢; No. 44 hard winter, 1/1024¢; No. 45 hard winter, 1/2048¢; No. 46 hard winter, 1/4096¢; No. 47 hard winter, 1/8192¢; No. 48 hard winter, 1/16384¢; No. 49 hard winter, 1/32768¢; No. 50 hard winter, 1/65536¢; No. 51 hard winter, 1/131072¢; No. 52 hard winter, 1/262144¢; No. 53 hard winter, 1/524288¢; No. 54 hard winter, 1/1048576¢; No. 55 hard winter, 1/2097152¢; No. 56 hard winter, 1/4194304¢; No. 57 hard winter, 1/8388608¢; No. 58 hard winter, 1/16777216¢; No. 59 hard winter, 1/33554432¢; No. 60 hard winter, 1/67108864¢; No. 61 hard winter, 1/134217728¢; No. 62 hard winter, 1/268435456¢; No. 63 hard winter, 1/536870912¢; No. 64 hard winter, 1/1073741824¢; No. 65 hard winter, 1/2147483648¢; No. 66 hard winter, 1/4294967296¢; No. 67 hard winter, 1/8589934592¢; No. 68 hard winter, 1/17179869184¢; No. 69 hard winter, 1/34359738368¢; No. 70 hard winter, 1/68719476736¢; No. 71 hard winter, 1/137438953472¢; No. 72 hard winter, 1/274877906



## THE CAPITAL CITY

Architect Dow left for the east last evening.

What a neat front Slattery & Comer's block has been adorned with.

The owners of the National Park scenery are preparing to give an entertainment in Union hall.

Marquis de Mores purchased one of the capital lots, 200x140 feet, yesterday, for which he paid \$1,500.

F. E. Woodruff, of Fargo, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and left for the Pacific coast last evening.

Benton papers report vast numbers of wolves in that section, and the average old timers are happy in consequence.

It is rumored that the North Pacific passenger depot will shortly be removed to a point directly opposite the Catholic church.

Johnson & Casselman have moved into their new store, on Third street. The firm will have one of the handsomest stores in the city.

Two runaways on east Main street yesterday caused no special alarm, and with the exception of a broken wheel no damage was sustained.

Schuyler Colfax, the boom-friend of Abraham Lincoln passed through Bismarck yesterday morning on his return from the Pacific coast.

The roller rink in Union hall is open again after a short season of rest, and will remain open to the public until the new rink is completed.

Rev. Austin, of New York Mills, N. Y., who succeeds Rev. S. H. Thompson in the Presbyterian pulpit, arrived in the city last evening, accompanied by his family.

Mr. J. K. Wetherby sold yesterday his one-tenth interest in the Flannery & Wetherby addition to Bismarck for \$6,000 to Captain I. P. Baker, of the Benton line of steamers.

Colonel Woods, formerly of Chicago, and J. C. Perry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are about to open a large feed and supply store in the south half of Slattery & Comer's new block.

J. K. Wetherby has sold nearly \$15,000 worth of property within the last few days. He sold North Pacific lots to the amount of \$630 to Mayor Raymond yesterday.

The North Pacific has completed its branch to the Yellowstone Park, and during the winter three trains per week will carry the tourists to that wonderful region.

Six convicts have escaped from the Montana penitentiary within the last four months. This fact would seem to warrant a change in the executive official of that institution.

Two men recently started from Livingston in an open boat and intended making the trip to New Orleans in that way. They will probably pass Bismarck about the 4th of next July.

Platt Barr, of the Butte Miner, and T. P. McElrath, late of the Miles City Press, have established a new daily paper at Butte. This makes the third daily newspaper now published in the silver city.

The Glendive Times says stockmen should be rejoiced that they have had plenty of snow and wet weather as it is impossible now for the Indians to burn the grass from the cattle ranges of that region.

Parties are almost daily taking sand from Third street, near Dunkleberg's, for use, and in a year or two, this same place will have to be refilled and graded at a cost of perhaps thousands of dollars.

L. N. Griffin will erect a brick block on the lot now occupied by the "O. F. C." saloon as soon as material can be had. If brick can be furnished in time, the building will be constructed this fall.

The Mullan tunnel, just west of Helena, has been completed and trains are now running through the underground passage. It was the hardest and most difficult piece of work on the entire line of the North Pacific.

The geysers in the Yellowstone Park are undergoing some changes and the one known as the "New Crater," which broke out this spring, has been constantly increasing in size and now promises to be one of the best in the wonderful region.

The River Press office at Benton was visited by burglars last week. The thieves were evidently strangers, and it is said they kicked themselves clear out of town when they learned they had been to all the trouble for nothing.

The Benton Press claims that navigation above that city is impracticable, if not impossible, but insists that light draft boats would insure navigation to that point as late as November. This is an apparent fact, and doubtless next year will see a fleet of these boats on the upper river.

So popular have Dr. Price's special flavoring extracts become that but few kitchens can be found where they are not used. Dr. Price has succeeded in this important domestic necessity. His flavorings are peculiarly delicious, and so highly concentrated that it takes but a small quantity to impart the flavor of the fruit.

In purity and healthfulness, Dr. Price's cream baking powder takes the lead of any other. It has been used for years, and is never better than it is to-day. Dr. Price believes that all articles used in food should be strictly pure and wholesome, and determined that this standard of excellence in all of his preparations shall be maintained.

With the compliments of those having charge of the Maconic banquet last evening, was sent to the employees of the TRIBUNE a basket of delicacies and several gallons of hot coffee. Such events are bright little oases in the life of care-worn editors and printers who burn midnight oil that mankind in general, arising from a night's rest, may feast on the news of the day throughout the world at their breakfast table.

Marquis de Mores arrived in the city yesterday, en route to New York. While here he purchased \$1,500 worth of residence property in capital addition. He now has nearly ten thousand acres on the Little Missouri range, and is shipping two carloads of dressed beef daily. The slaughter, packing and canning houses at Little Missouri are now in complete operation and the immense range is being stocked as rapidly as possible. The marquis goes to New York to remain a month, when he will return to his Dakota possessions.

A new postoffice has been established in Emmetsburg on the route from Bismarck to Fort Yates, at Archambault's, to be known as Emmetsburg, and H. A. Archambault has been appointed postmaster. This is another honor for one of Bismarck's first settlers, Hon. J. A. Emmetsburg, for whom the county was named. Emmetsburg may be expected to shy its castor into the ring when the struggle for supremacy occurs. Mr. Archambault and James Gayton, for whom the postoffice at Gayton was named, were the first settlers in Emmetsburg county.

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## The Sale Postponed.

A quorum of capital commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Hughes, McKenzie, Scott, De Long, Spalding and Meyers, held a meeting Wednesday forenoon, at which it was decided to continue the sale until to-day, (Friday) after which time none of the lots will be sold until the first of May 1884. Yesterday afternoon a number of persons went to the grounds for the purpose of purchasing lots, expecting to secure them at a low price. But the commissioners were too well aware of the value of the property to sell at a sacrifice, and after Friday, the 26th inst., the beautiful building sites will be left at rest to increase in value until next spring. It is predicted by all who have visited Bismarck during the past summer, that she will be the center of emigration in the spring and summer of 1884, and eastern capitalists, many of whom have already announced their intention to establish large business houses here, will bring in their money to invest, where, instead of four and six per cent. it will return fifty and one hundred.

## Whiz, Bang and a Zip.

A TRIBUNE scribe, in his peregrinations, stepped into the Bismarck Planing Mill Tuesday afternoon and found a score of active mechanics flying about like a nest of bees turned loose on a transient school boy. Although the subject of a sash, door and blind factory has been agitated for some time, it is a fact that Messrs. Keefe, Thompson & Hackett, of the Bismarck Planing Mill, have one of the most complete outfits for the manufacture of these very necessary building articles, to be seen in the northwest. The manner in which this establishment is crowded with orders for finished lumber, sash, doors, blinds and everything pertaining to a building, is another of the many evidences of the phenomenal growth of the city, and the fine work which they are turning out is a credit to the capital. Fourteen men are kept busy night and day, and every man is an expert in his position.

SKUNKS destroyed the Kansas watermelon crop. The flavor didn't seem to suit the fastidious tastes of the Kansans.

The sale of imitation butter has been suppressed in New York and boarding house keepers have come up on their tails.

THE queen of Roumania has taken to writing poetry, and the fires of revolt and revolution are blazing up all over her domains.

In his speech at Lord Coleridge's reception Wm. Evans used only one eight-syllable word. The old man is fast losing his grip.

COL. TOM OCHILTREE is on his way back to America again, and we moderate liars must again retreat to the back benches.

A BLOOMINGTON, Ill., girl walks about the streets with a pet coon.—Exchange. A colored damsel of Bismarck is guilty of the same reprehensible practice.

JOAQUIN MILLER's mother, who is sixty years old, recently married a Portland, Oregon, youth of the tender age of twenty two. Joaquin will be a kind father to his step-parent.

A CHICAGO woman was made crazy by a sudden and unexpected kiss. It was a Chicago man who kissed her, she probably got a sniff of his breath just before the osculation occurred.

It is the general Hindoo belief that the use of soda water is what makes the English so strong. Its effervescence and power to drive out the cork causes it to be regarded as a most potent beverage.

THE new State of Dakota will take for its motto "Fear God and take your own part." It is believed that this motto was selected by a man who has a mother-in-law. Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

"The bridal chamber, then what?" shrieked a Fargo minister, and before any one could guess the contumacious, a baby in the audience began to cry, and he smiled serenely and branched off onto another subject.

"Bismarck blue" is said to be a fashionable color in the east. The originator of the de p shade was probably gazing upon the faces of some of our pliable-spine citizens when Judge Edgerton shot off his judicial mouth.

KATE FIELD is riding horseback "man fashion" all over Colorado. The horse she rides was broken only to work in a buggy, and when Kate gets a foot on each side of him he thinks he is in shafts and plods along with commendable patience.

With smile so sweet, Across the street, She ambled through the mud, But struck a rock, And came down kerack!

With a dull and sickening thud.

Rev. Mr. GIERKE, of Chicago, preached on horse racing last Sunday. He said he admired a fast horse, and there was nothing harmful in horse racing of itself, if the gambling accessories could only be eliminated from it. If horse racing is proved to be moral the sport will fast go out of public favor.

A FRANK applied for some breakfast, and was kindly supplied with an abundant meal. He ate it, and then out of pure gratitute went out into the woods, where he sawed four sticks of wood, broke a three dollar saw, and stole two pounds of thirty cent butter.

VIOLIOUS stab from the Duluth Tribune: Victor Hugo says Edgar A. Poe is the prince of American literature. Strange, but Vic. seems never to have stumbled upon any of Kit Adams' writings. We are willing that Edgar shall come in second." Does the Tribune desire to awaken in the breast of "The Sweet Singer of Michigan" a deadly hatred and jealousy toward the humble architect of this column?

PITTSBURG GAZETTE: Lookout for our pumpkin show next week. Graciously, but how they're coming in! Some great ones, some very small ones and some of the ugliest and knottiest of the pumpkin family we ever saw. One great big ugly fellow came on yesterday all the way from Dakota. Just think of it, from Dakota. It's a daisy, sure enough, and if it don't take a prize it'll make good pie anyhow.

## WHY WE BLUSH.

Bill Nye Discusses the Theory of The British Medical Journal.

[Laramie Boomerang.]

The physiology of blushing has long presented a difficult problem to solve. Many unsatisfactory explanations have been given of the causes of that interesting phenomenon. The British Medical Journal lately received an inquiry as to the measures to be taken for the cure of a chronic tendency to blush, and one of its correspondents takes up the matter in a very practical way, indeed. Among other causes of blushing he gives prominence to the wearing of too thick underclothing, and especially of too thick socks. He adds that long-sleeved woolen socks or jerseys are often a cause of blushing, and in fact, warm clothing in general. He does not fail to remark that the blusher must choose in this matter between the risk of rheumatism and the annoyance of blushing. As collateral evidence in support of his views he says: "An aunt of mine had habitually a red nose from this cause alone, which disappeared when she took to thinner stockings." The physiological explanation of blushing given by the writer just quoted is that it is due to paralysis of the sympathetic circles of nerves surrounding the arteries, which, not contracting properly, allow a freer flow of blood to the surface.

This is a new deal, so to speak, in which heavy socks and red flannels are trumped. From time immemorial it has been accepted without question the theory that blushing was caused by an impression, either pleasant or otherwise, upon the moral sensibilities—said impression being invariably conveyed either by the sense of sound or sight. But now this blasted Britisher boldly attempts to knock all the sentiment out of the blush by declaring that it owes its birth solely to the wearing of too thick underclothing, and especially of too thick socks. That clincher, too, regarding the ancient maiden lady—his aunt—with the crushed strawberry nose, is certainly a difficult thing to controvert.

Socks vs. sentiment! This is iconoclasm with a vengeance. If the position can be sustained it promises to work a decided revolution in our social life, and explode many cherished sentiments. For instance, the new theory will necessitate the revision of the old rules governing the standard of modesty.

The woman whose cheek refuses to color in the presence of a glaring indecency may, instead of being a "sinnest hussy," merely be a chronic victim of cold feet, or have neglected to put on her flannels. Then, too, the lover who now fondly supposes that the blush which suffuses the beautiful phiz of his duxey-Ann at his coming is a sign of pleasure, will know, when this new theory is proven, that the blush heretofore mentioned is simply a tribute to the thickness of her "socks" or her "too heavy underclothing."

And when his arm encircles her waist and he is shoveling a steady stream of solidified saccharine matter into her willing ear, the blush may come and the blush may go; but instead of its proving a sort of heart barometer by which the watchful eye of the lover may gauge his conduct, it is—merely registering the temperature of her pedal extremities.

**Gentility in the Coach.** [New York Letter.]

In the ranks of the operatives who live on the east side it is curious to know that a coach is the sign of gentility. To be able to hire a coach is the weakness of hundreds of girls who work by the week down town, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that in the poorer classes funerals have become a sort of evidence of gentility, the condition of the family being rated by the number of coaches. There are scores of girls who give music lessons who spend nearly all they make at the livery stable. They are driven to their parties, houses in couples, and they are very particular about the livery.

The superintendent of a large envelope factory in this city said that some years ago a fainting epidemic broke out among his girls. Without any premonition whatever an operative would suddenly fall over as if dead, and he was in the habit sometimes of calling a carriage and sending the invalid home. But when the thing grew to affect the whole factory he turned one of his rooms into a hospital and he hired a doctor to apply restoratives, from which moment not a girl fainted. It was not till some time after that he discovered by accident that it was the ride home in the coach that had brought on the epidemic.

**How to Treat Bashful Men.** [Cor. Boston Globe.]

Manners you must manage for yourself. I have found the best rule perfect kindness—I mean, of course, kindness of manner. Most men are a little bashful with women. Young men get over it by bravado—older men with a kind of silent, superior, condescending air. Now, if you study never to take advantage of this shyness, which makes men doubly sensitive—so that many a clever man is conscious of being a perfect fool with women—if you insist upon being by a look, or word, or insinuation, or implication, and never seem in league with any one against another—why, a little judicious flattery of manner only, not of words, does the whole business—the man is yours.

**Woman in Journalism.** [Harper's Magazine.]

The nature of the work to be done is not changed by the fact that it is a woman that undertakes it. It may be done better, more delicately, more shrewdly, more honestly, but it is the same work, and requires the same qualities, whether the worker be a man or a woman. There are, indeed, some special branches of labor upon a newspaper, such as that which relates to the dress of women, to needle and other work of the kind, with which women are naturally more familiar than men, and women will therefore treat them more satisfactorily and intelligently. But "a woman's duty upon a newspaper" is substantially the same with that of a man.

**Danger in Cracked Dishes.** [New York Times.]

Cracked earthenware should never be used for domestic purposes. It is a safe rule in good housekeeping to break any fractured stoneware to pieces and render them quite unfitted for any employment as utensils. In a paper read before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. E. Perruon demonstrated very clearly how the germs of cholera, typhoid fever, and similar diseases may be preserved and communicated by even the slightest crack or fissure which may be caused by very trifling accidents to crockery and faience.

**Ivy on the Walls.** [Minneapolis Housekeeper.]

The English ivy, growing over the walls of a building, instead of promoting dampness, as most persons would suppose, is said to be a remedy for it; and it is mentioned as a fact that in a room where dampness had prevailed for a length of time, the affected parts inside had become dry when ivy had grown up to cover the opposite exterior side. The close, over-hanging pendant leaves prevent the rain or moisture from penetrating the wall. Beauty and utility in this case go hand in hand.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Financial

GOVERNMENTS—Firm. RAILWAYS—Strong. STATE SECURITIES—Quiet. MONEY—Easy at 3; closing at 2.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—627. STERLING EXCHANGE—On demand \$1.84; Bankers' bill steady at \$1.81.

STOCKS.

Northern Pacific 29; Preferred 65; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 108; Western Union 75.

Today's stock market was strong, although prices declined in the last hour from a realization of profits. There has been a gain not only in prices but in confidence today. For the first time in a good many months there were foreign buying orders of considerable extent on the market, though many of them were of figures somewhat below the lowest of the day, showing that foreign buyers expect a partial reaction, but are not disposed to invest at a moderate decline from the average of today. The market today opened with a whirl, and dealings were attended with great excitement. The bears in Vanderbilt's made special efforts to cover on a report that Vanderbilt had ordered the calling in of all his loaned stock. Early in the day prices ranged from 1/4 to 2/4 per cent. Illinois Central leading, selling from 129 1/2 to 132. Subsequently there was a reaction of 1/4 to 1/2, the latter in Oregon Navigation, which fell off from 11 1/2 to 11. Near one o'clock speculation became buoyant again and many shares reached the highest point since the recent bull movement began.

In the afternoon there were sales to realize profits and a reaction of 1/4 to 3/4 per cent. took place in Michigan Central. The decline was accelerated by heavy selling for short account, one operator alone being accredited with putting out a line of shorts of over 25,000 shares. Room traders followed in his wake and also sold freely. In final transactions there was a rally of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent, the latter in Western Union, which sold up to 79 1/2. As compared with last night's closing, prices are 1/4 to 2/4 per cent. higher for Oregon Navigation, Oregon Transcontinental, North Pacific, Western Union, Texas Pacific, Omaha Preferred, Lake Shore, St. Paul and Canada Pacific.

**Chicago Produce.**

CHICAGO, October 25. FLOUR—Quiet but steady. WHEAT—Fair demand; higher, 90¢/91¢ Oct. 1884; 92¢/93¢ Nov. 1884; 93¢/94¢ Dec. 1884; 94¢/95¢ Jan. 1885; 95¢/96¢ Feb. 1885; 96¢/97¢ Mar. 1885; 97¢/98¢ Apr. 1885; 98¢/99¢ May 1885; 99¢/100¢ Jun. 1885; 100¢/101¢ Jul. 1885; 101¢/102¢ Aug. 1885; 102¢/103¢ Sep. 1885; 103¢/104¢ Oct. 1885; 104¢/105¢ Nov. 1885; 105¢/106¢ Dec. 1885; 106¢/107¢ Jan. 1886; 107¢/108¢ Feb. 1886; 108¢/109¢ Mar. 1886; 109¢/110¢ Apr. 1886; 110¢/111¢ May 1886; 111¢/112¢ Jun. 1886; 112¢/113¢ Jul. 1886; 113¢/114¢ Aug. 1886; 114¢/115¢ Sep. 1886; 115¢/116¢ Oct. 1886; 116¢/117¢ Nov. 1886; 117¢/118¢ Dec. 1886; 118¢/119¢ Jan. 1887; 119¢/120¢ Feb. 1887; 120¢/121¢ Mar. 1887; 121¢/122¢ Apr. 1887; 122¢/123¢ May 1887; 123¢/124¢ Jun. 1887; 124¢/125¢ Jul. 1887; 125¢/126¢ Aug. 1887; 126¢/127¢ Sep. 1887; 127¢/128¢ Oct. 1887; 128¢/129¢ Nov. 1887; 129¢/130¢ Dec. 1887; 130¢/131¢ Jan. 1888; 131¢/132¢ Feb. 1888; 132¢/133¢ Mar. 1888; 133¢/134¢ Apr. 1888; 134¢/135¢ May 1888; 135¢/136¢ Jun. 1888; 136¢/137¢ Jul. 1888; 137¢/138¢ Aug. 1888; 138¢/139¢ Sep. 1888; 139¢/140¢ Oct. 1888; 140¢/141¢ Nov. 1888; 141¢/142¢ Dec. 1888; 142¢/143¢ Jan. 1889; 143¢/144¢ Feb. 1889; 144¢/145¢ Mar. 1889; 145¢/146¢ Apr. 1889; 146¢/147¢ May 1889; 147¢/148¢ Jun. 1889; 148¢/149¢ Jul. 1889; 149¢/150¢ Aug. 1889; 150¢/151¢ Sep. 1889; 151¢/152¢ Oct. 1889; 152¢/153¢ Nov. 1889; 153¢/154¢ Dec. 1889; 154¢/155¢ Jan. 1890; 155¢/156¢ Feb. 1890; 156¢/157¢ Mar. 1890; 157¢/158¢ Apr. 1890; 158¢/159¢ May 1890; 159¢/160¢ Jun. 1890; 160¢/161¢ Jul. 1890; 161¢/162¢ Aug. 1890; 162¢/163¢ Sep. 1890; 163¢/164¢ Oct. 1890; 164¢/165¢ Nov. 1890; 165¢/166¢ Dec. 1890; 166¢/167¢ Jan. 1891; 167¢/168¢ Feb. 1891; 168¢/169¢ Mar. 1891; 169¢/170¢ Apr. 1891; 170¢/171¢ May 1891; 171¢/172¢ Jun. 1891; 172¢/173¢ Jul. 1891; 173¢/174¢ Aug. 1891; 174¢/175¢ Sep. 1891; 175¢/176¢ Oct. 1891; 176¢/177¢ Nov. 1891; 177¢/178¢ Dec. 1891; 178¢/179¢ Jan. 1892; 179¢/180¢ Feb. 1892; 180¢/181¢ Mar. 1892; 181¢/182¢ Apr. 1892; 182¢/183¢ May 1892; 183¢/184¢ Jun. 1892; 184¢/185¢ Jul. 1892; 185¢/186¢ Aug. 1892; 186¢/187¢ Sep. 1892; 187¢/188¢ Oct. 1892; 188¢/189¢ Nov. 1892; 189¢/190¢ Dec. 1892; 190¢/191¢ Jan. 1893; 191¢/192¢ Feb. 1893; 192¢/193¢ Mar. 1893; 193¢/194¢ Apr. 1893; 194¢/195¢ May 1893; 195¢/196¢ Jun. 1893; 196¢/197¢ Jul. 1893; 197¢/198¢ Aug. 1893; 198¢/199¢ Sep. 1893; 199¢/200¢ Oct. 1893; 200¢/201¢ Nov. 1893; 201¢/202¢ Dec. 1893; 202¢/203¢ Jan. 1894; 203¢/204¢ Feb. 1894; 204¢/205¢ Mar. 1894; 205¢/206¢ Apr. 1894; 206¢/207¢ May 1894; 207¢/208¢ Jun. 1894; 208¢/209¢ Jul. 1894; 209¢/210¢ Aug. 1894; 210¢/211¢ Sep. 1894; 211¢/212¢ Oct. 1894; 212¢/213¢ Nov. 1894; 213¢/214¢ Dec. 1894; 214¢/215¢ Jan. 1895; 215¢/216¢ Feb. 1895; 216¢/217¢ Mar. 1895; 217¢/218¢ Apr. 1895; 218¢/219¢ May 1895; 219¢/220¢ Jun. 1895; 220¢/221¢ Jul. 1895; 221¢/222¢ Aug. 1895; 222¢/223¢ Sep. 1895; 223¢/224¢ Oct. 1895; 224¢/225¢ Nov. 1895; 225¢/226¢ Dec. 1895; 226¢/227¢ Jan. 1896; 227¢/228¢ Feb. 1896; 228¢/229¢ Mar. 1896; 229¢/230¢ Apr. 1896; 230¢/231¢ May 1896; 231¢/232¢ Jun. 1896; 232¢/233¢ Jul. 1896; 233¢/234¢ Aug. 1896; 234¢/235¢ Sep. 1896; 235¢/236¢ Oct. 1896; 236¢/237¢ Nov. 1896; 237¢/238¢ Dec. 1896; 238¢/239¢ Jan. 1897; 239¢/240¢ Feb. 1897; 240¢/241¢ Mar. 1897; 241¢/242¢ Apr. 1897; 242¢/243¢ May 1897; 243¢/244¢ Jun. 1897; 244¢/245¢ Jul. 1897; 245¢/246¢ Aug. 1897; 246¢/247¢ Sep. 1897; 247¢/248¢ Oct. 1897; 248¢/249¢ Nov. 1897; 249¢/250¢ Dec. 1897; 250¢/251¢ Jan. 1898; 251¢/252¢ Feb. 1898; 252¢/253¢ Mar. 1898; 253¢/254¢ Apr. 1898; 254¢/255¢ May 1898; 255¢/256¢ Jun. 1898; 256¢/257¢ Jul. 1898; 257¢/258¢ Aug. 1898; 258¢/259¢ Sep. 1898; 259¢/260¢ Oct. 1898; 260¢/261¢ Nov. 1898; 261¢/262¢ Dec. 1898; 262¢/263¢ Jan. 1899; 263¢/264¢ Feb. 1899; 264¢/265¢ Mar. 1899; 265¢/266¢ Apr. 1899; 266¢/267¢ May 1899; 267¢/268¢ Jun. 1899; 268¢/269¢ Jul. 1899; 269¢/270¢ Aug. 1899; 270¢/271¢ Sep. 1899; 271¢/272¢ Oct. 1899; 272¢/273¢ Nov. 1899; 273¢/274¢ Dec. 1899; 274¢/275¢ Jan. 1900; 275¢/276¢ Feb. 1900; 276¢/277¢ Mar. 1900; 277¢/278¢ Apr. 1900; 278¢/279¢ May 1900; 279¢/280¢ Jun. 1900; 280¢/281¢ Jul. 1900; 281¢/282¢ Aug. 1900; 282¢/283¢ Sep. 1900; 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331¢/332¢ Oct. 1904; 332¢/333¢ Nov. 1904; 333¢/334¢ Dec. 1904; 334¢/335¢ Jan. 1905; 335¢/336¢ Feb. 1905; 336¢/337¢ Mar. 1905; 337¢/338¢ Apr. 1905; 338¢/339¢ May 1905; 339¢/340¢ Jun. 1905; 340¢/341¢ Jul. 1905; 341¢/342¢ Aug. 1905; 342



## THE CAPITAL CITY

Architect Dow left for the east last evening.

What a neat front Slattery & Comer's block has been adorned with.

The owners of the National Park scenery are preparing to give an entertainment in Union hall.

Marquis de Mores purchased one of the capital lots, 200x140 feet, yesterday, for which he paid \$1,500.

R. S. Woodroff, of Fargo, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and left for the Pacific coast last evening.

Benton papers report vast numbers of wolves in that section, and the average old timers are happy in consequence.

It is rumored that the North Pacific passenger depot will shortly be removed to a point directly opposite the Catholic church.

Johnson & Casselman have moved into their new store, on Third street. The firm will have one of the handsomest stores in the city.

Two runaways on east Main street yesterday caused no special alarm, and with the exception of a broken wheel no damage was sustained.

Schuyler Colfax, the bosom friend of Abraham Lincoln passed through Bismarck yesterday morning on his return from the Pacific coast.

The roller rink in Union hall is open again after a short season of rest, and will remain open to the public until the new rink is completed.

Rev. Austin, of New York Mills, N. Y., who succeeds Rev. S. H. Thompson in the Presbyterian pulpit, arrived in the city last evening, accompanied by his family.

Mr. J. K. Wetherby sold yesterday his one-tenth interest in the Flannery & Wetherby addition to Bismarck for \$5,000 to Captain L. P. Baker, of the Benton line of steamers.

Colonel Woods, formerly of Chicago, and J. C. Perry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are about to open a large feed and supply store in the south half of Slattery & Comer's new block.

J. K. Wetherby has sold nearly \$15,000 worth of property within the last few days. He sold North Pacific lots to the amount of \$600 to Mayor Raymond yesterday.

The North Pacific has completed its branch to the Yellowstone Park, and during the winter three trains per week will carry the tourists to that wonderful region.

Six convicts have escaped from the Montana penitentiary within the last four months. This fact would seem to warrant a change in the executive official of that institution.

Two men recently started from Livingston in an open boat and intended making the trip to New Orleans in that way. They will probably pass Bismarck about the 4th of next July.

Platt Barr, of the Butte Miner, and T. P. McElrath, of the Miles City Press, have established a new daily paper at Butte. This makes the third daily newspaper now published in the silver city.

The Glendive Times says stockmen should be rejoiced that they have had plenty of snow and wet weather as it is impossible now for the Indians to burn the grass for the cattle ranges of that region.

Parties are almost daily taking sand from Third street, near Dunkelberg's, for use, and in a year or two, this same place will have to be refilled and graded at a cost of perhaps thousands of dollars.

L. N. Griffin will erect a brick block on the lot now occupied by the "O. F. C." saloon as soon as material can be had. If brick can be furnished in time, the building will be constructed this fall.

The Mullan tunnel, just west of Helena, has been completed and trains are now running through the underground passage. It was the hardest and most difficult piece of work on the entire line of the North Pacific.

The geysers in the Yellowstone Park are undergoing some changes and the one known as the "New Carter," which broke out this spring, has been constantly increasing in size and now promises to be one of the best in the wonderful region.

The River Press office at Benton was visited by burglars last week. The thieves were evidently strangers, and it is said they kicked themselves clear out of town when they learned they had been to all the trouble for nothing. They were sad.

The Benton Press claims that navigation above that city is impracticable, if not impossible, but insists that light draft boats would insure navigation to that point as late as November. This is an apparent fact, and doubtless next year will see a fleet of these boats on the upper river.

So popular have Dr. Price's special flavoring extracts become that but few kitchens can be found where they are not used. Dr. Price has succeeded in this important domestic necessity. His flavorings are peculiarly delicious, and so highly concentrated that it takes but a small quantity to impart the flavor of the fruit.

In purity and healthfulness, Dr. Price's cream, baking powder takes the lead of any other. It has been used for years, and was never better than it is to-day. Dr. Price believes that all articles used in food should be strictly pure and wholesome, and determined that this standard of excellence in all of his preparations shall be maintained.

With the compliments of those having charge of the Maconic banquet last evening, was sent to the employees of the TRIBUNE a basket of delicacies and several gallons of hot coffee. Such events are bright little oases in the life of care-worn editors and printers who burn midnight oil that mankind in general, arising from a night's rest, may feast on the news of the day throughout the world at their breakfast meal.

Marquis de Mores arrived in the city yesterday, en route to New York. While here he purchased \$1,500 worth of residence property in capital addition. He now has nearly ten thousand acres on the Little Missouri range, and is shipping two carloads of dressed beef daily.

The slaughter, packing and canning houses at Little Missouri are now in complete operation and the immense range is being stocked as rapidly as possible. The Marquis goes to New York to remain a month, when he will return to his Dakota possessions.

A new postoffice has been established in Emmons county on the route from Bismarck to Fort Yates, at Archambault's, to be known as Emmonsburg, and H. A. Archambault has been appointed postmaster. This is another honor for one of Bismarck's first settlers, Hon. J. A. Emmons, for whom the county was named.

Emmonsburg may be expected to shy its castor into the ring when the struggle for supremacy occurs. Mr. Archambault and James Gayton, for whom the postoffice at Gayton was named, were the first settlers in Emmons county.

The Sale Postponed.

A quorum of capital commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Hughes, McKenzie, Scott, De Long, Spalding and Meyers, held a meeting Wednesday forenoon, at which it was decided to continue the sale until to-day, (Friday) after which time none of the lots will be sold until the first of May 1884. Yesterday afternoon a number of persons went to the grounds for the purpose of purchasing lots, expecting to secure them at a low price. But the commissioners were too well aware of the value of the property to sell at a sacrifice, and after Friday, the 26th inst., the beautiful building sites will be left at rest to increase in value until next spring. It is predicted by all who have visited Bismarck during the past summer, that she will be the center of emigration in the spring and summer of 1884, and eastern capitalists, many of whom have already announced their intention to establish large business houses here, will bring in their money to invest, where, instead of four and six per cent. it will return fifty and one hundred.

Whiz, Bang and a Zip.

A TRIBUNE scribe, in his peregrinations, stepped into the Bismarck Planing Mill Tuesday afternoon and found a score of active mechanics flying about like a nest of bees turned loose on a transient school boy. Although the subject of a sash, door and blind factory has been agitated for some time, it is a fact that Messrs. Keefe, Thompson & Hackett, of the Bismarck Planing Mill, have one of the most complete outfits for the manufacture of these very necessary building articles, to be seen in the northwest. The manner in which this establishment is crowded with orders for finished lumber, sash, doors, blinds and everything pertaining to a building, is another of the many evidences of the phenomenal growth of the city, and the fine work which they are turning out is a credit to the capital. Fourteen men are kept busy night and day, and every man is an expert in his position.

SKUNKS destroyed the Kansas watermelon crop. The flavor didn't seem to suit the fastidious tastes of the Kansans.

THE sale of imitation butter has been suppressed in New York and boarding house keepers have come up on their rates.

THE queen of Roumania has taken to writing poetry, and the fires of revolt and revolution are blazing up all over her domains.

In his speech at Lord Coleridge's reception Mr. Evans used only one eight-syllable word. The old man is fast losing his grip.

COL. TOM OCHILTREE is on his way back to America again, and moderate liars must again retreat to the back benches.

A BLOOMINGTON, Ill., girl walks about the streets with a pet coon.—Exchange. A colored damsel of Bismarck is guilty of the same reprehensible practice.

JOAQUIN MILLER's mother, who is sixty years old, recently married a Portland, Oregon, youth of the tender age of twenty two. Joaquin will be a kind father to his step-parent.

A CHICAGO woman was made crazy by a sudden and unexpected kiss. If it was a Chicago man who kissed her, she probably got a snip of his breath just before the osculation occurred.

It is the general Hindoo belief that the use of soda water is what makes the English so strong. Its effervescence and power to drive out the cork causes it to be regarded as a most potent beverage.

The new State of Dakota will take for its motto "Fear God and take your own part." It is believed that this motto was selected by a man who has a mother-in-law. Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

"The bridal chamber, then what?" shrieked a Fargo minister, and before any one could guess the conundrum, a baby in the audience began to cry, and he smiled serenely and branched off onto another subject.

"Bismarck blue" is said to be a fashionable color in the east. The originator of the deep shade was probably gazing upon the faces of some of our pliable-spine citizens when Judge Edgerton shot off his heretical mouth.

KATE FIELD is riding horseback "man fashion" all over Colorado. The horse she rides was broken only to work in a buggy, and when Kate gets a foot on each side of him he thinks he is in shafts and plods along with commendable patience.

WITH smile so sweet, Across the street, She ambled through the mud, But struck a rock, And came down kercock! With a dull and sickening thud.

REV. MR. GREEN, of Chicago, preached on horse racing last Sunday. He said he admired a fast horse, and there was nothing harmful in horse racing of itself, if the gambling accessories could only be eliminated from it. If horse racing is proved to be moral the sport will fast go out of public favor.

A TRAMP applied for some breakfast, and was kindly supplied with an abundant meal. He ate it, and then out of pure gratitude, went out into the woodshed, where he sawed four sticks of wood, broke a three dollar saw, and stole two pounds of thirty cent butter.

VICTOR Hugo stabs from the Duluth Tribune: Victor Hugo says Edgar A. Poe is the prince of American literature. Strange, but Victor seems never to have stumbled upon any of K. Adams' writings. We are willing that Edgar shall come in second. Does the Tribune desire to awaken in the breast of "The Sweet Singer of Michigan" a deadly hatred and jealousy toward the humble architect of this column?

PITTSBURG GAZETTE: Look out for our pumpkin show next week. Graciously, but how they're coming in! Some great ones, some very small ones and some of the ugliest and knottiest of the pumpkin family we ever saw. One great big ugly fellow came on yesterday all the way from Dakota. Just think of it, from Dakota. It's a daisy, sure enough, and if it don't take a prize it'll make good pie anyhow.

## WHY WE BLUSH.

## Bill Nye Discusses the Theory of The British Medical Journal.

[Laramie Boomerang.]

The physiology of blushing has long presented a difficult problem to solve. Many unsatisfactory explanations have been given of the causes of that interesting phenomenon. The British Medical Journal lately received an inquiry as to the measures to be taken for the cure of a chronic tendency to blush, and one of its correspondents takes up the matter in a very practical way, indeed. Among other causes of blushing he gives prominence "to the wearing of too thick underclothing, and especially of too thick socks." He adds that long-sleeved woolen socks or jerseys are often a cause of blushing, and, in fact, warm clothing in general. He does not fail to remark that the blusher must choose in this matter between the risk of rheumatism and the annoyance of blushing. As collateral evidence in support of his views he says: "An aunt of mine had habitually a red nose from this cause alone, which disappeared when she took to thinner stockings." The physiological explanation of blushing given by the writer just quoted is that it is due to paralysis of the sympathetic circles of nerves surrounding the arteries, which, not contracting properly, allow a freer flow of blood to the surface.

This is a new deal, so to speak, in which heavy socks and red flannels are trumps. From time immemorial it has been accepted without question the theory that blushing was caused by an impression, either pleasant or otherwise, upon the moral sensibilities—said impression being invariably conveyed either by the sense of sound or sight. But now this blasted Britisher boldly attempts to knock all the sentiment out of the blush by declaring that it owes its birth solely "to the wearing of too thick underclothing, and especially of too thick socks." That clincher, too, regarding the ancient maiden lady—his aunt—with the crushed strawberry nose, is certainly a difficult thing to controvert.

Socks vs. sentiment! This is iconoclasm with a vengeance. If the position can be sustained it promises to work a decided revolution in our social life, and explode many cherished sentiments. For instance, the new theory will necessitate the revision of the old rules governing the standard of modesty. The woman whose cheek refuses to color in the presence of glaring indecency may, instead of being a "shameless hussy," merely be a chronic victim of cold feet, or have neglected to put on her flannels. Then, too, the lover who now fondly supposes that the blush which suffuses the beautiful pliz of his duxey-Ann at his coming is a sign of pleasure, will know, when this new theory is proven, that the blush heretofore mentioned is simply a tribute to the thickness of her "socks," or her "too heavy underclothing." And when his arm encircles her waist and he is shoveling a steady stream of solidified saccharine matter into her willing ear, the blush may come and the blush may go; but instead of its proving a sort of heart barometer by which the watchful eye of the lover may guide his conduct, it is—merely registering the temperature of her pedal extremities.

## Gentility in the Coach.

[New York Letter.]

In the ranks of the operatives who live on the east side it is curious to know that a coach is the sign of gentility. To be able to hire a coach is the weakness of hundreds of girls who work by the week down town, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that in the poorer classes funerals have become a sort of evidence of gentility, the condition of the family being rated by the number of coaches. There are scores of girls who give music lessons who spend nearly all they make at the lively stable. They are driven to their pupils' houses in coupes, and they are very particular about the liverty.

The superintendent of a large envelope factory in this city said that some years ago a fainting epidemic broke out among his girls. Without any premonition whatever an operative would suddenly fall over as if dead, and he was in the habit sometimes of calling a carriage and sending the invalid home. But when the thing grew to affect the whole factory he turned one of his rooms into a hospital and he hired a doctor to apply restoratives, from which moment not a girl fainted. It was not till some time after that he discovered by accident that it was the ride home in the coach that had brought on the epidemic.

## How to Treat Bashful Men.

[Cor. Boston Globe.]

Manners you must manage for yourself. I have found the best rule perfect kindness—I mean, of course, kindness of manner. Most men are a little bashful with women. Young men get over it by bravado—older men with a kind of silent, superior, condescending air. Now, if you study never to take advantage of this shyness, which makes men doubly sensitive—so that many a clever man is conscious of being a perfect fool with women—if you never wound them by a look, or word, or insinuation, or implication, and never seem in league with any one man against any other—why, a little judicious flattery of manner only, not of words, does the whole business—the man is yours.

## Woman in Journalism.

[Harper's Magazine.]

The nature of the work to be done is not changed by the fact that it is a woman that undertakes it. It may be done better, more delicately, more showily, more honestly, but it is the same work, and requires the same cautions, whether the worker be a man or a woman. There are, indeed, some special branches of labor upon a newspaper, such as that which relates to the dress of women, to needle and other work of the kind, with which women are naturally more familiar than men, and women will therefore treat them more satisfactorily and intelligently. But "a woman's duty upon a newspaper" is substantially the same with that of a man.

## Danger in Cracked Dishes.

[New York Times.]

Cracked earthenware should never be used for domestic purposes. It is a safe rule in good housekeeping to break any fractured stoneware to pieces and render them quite unfitted for any employment as utensils. In a paper read before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. E. Peyrussion demonstrated very clearly how the germs of cholera, typhoid fever, and similar diseases may be preserved and communicated by even the slightest crack or fissure which may be caused by very trifling accidents to crockery and faience.

## Ivy on the Walls.

[Minneapolis Housekeeper.]

The English ivy, growing over the walls of a building, instead of promoting dampness, as most persons would suppose, is said to be a remedy for it; and it is mentioned as a fact that in a room where dampness has prevailed for a length of time, the affected parts inside had become dry when ivy had grown up to cover the opposite exterior side. The close, over-hanging pendant leaves prevent the rain or moisture from penetrating the wall. Beauty and utility in this case go hand in hand.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

## New York Financial

GOVERNMENTS.—Firm.

RAILWAYS.—Strong.

STATE SECURITIES.—Quiet.

MONEY.—Easy at 3; closing at 2.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER.—6 1/2.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—On demand \$1.84; Bankers' bill steady at \$1.81.

## STOCKS.

Northern Pacific 30; Preferred 65; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 108; Western Union 79.

Today's stock market was strong, although prices declined in the last hour from a realization of profits. There has been a gain not only in prices but in confidence today. For the first time in a good many months there were foreign buying orders of considerable extent on the market, though many of them were of figures somewhat below the lowest of the day, showing that foreign buyers expect a partial reaction, but are not disposed to invest at a moderate decline from the average of today. The market today opened with a whirl, and dealings were attended with great excitement. The bears in Vanderbilt's made special efforts to cover on a report that Vanderbilt had ordered the calling in of all his loaned stock. Early rises in prices ranged from 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent. Illinois Central leading, selling from 129 1/2 to 132. Subsequently there was a reaction of 1/2 to 1 1/2, the latter in Oregon Navigation, which fell off from 113 1/2 to 112. Near one o'clock speculation became buoyant again and many shares reached the highest point made since the recent bull movement began.

In the afternoon there were sales to realize profits and a reaction of 1/2 to 3 per cent. took place in Michigan Central. The decline was accelerated by heavy selling for short account, one operator alone being accredited with putting out a line of shorts of over 25,000 shares. Room traders followed in his wake and also sold freely. In final transactions there was a rally of 1/2 to 1 per cent, the latter in Western Union, which sold up to 79 1/2. As compared with last night's closing, prices are 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent. higher for Oregon Navigation, Oregon Transcontinental, North Pacific, Western Union, Texas Pacific, Omaha Preferred, Lake Shore, St. Paul and Canada Pacific.

## Chicago Produce.

CHICAGO, October 25.

FLOUR.—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT.—Fair demand; higher; 90 1/2 to 91 1/2 October; 91 1/2 to 92 1/2 November; 92 1/2 to 93 1/2 December; 93 1/2 to 94 1/2 January; 94 1/2 to 95 1/2 February; 95 1/2 to 96 1/2 March; 96 1/2 to 97 1/2 April; 97 1/2 to 98 1/2 May; 98 1/2 to 99 1/2 June; 99 1/2 to 100 1/2 July; 100 1/2 to 101 1/2 August; 101 1/2 to 102 1/2 September; 102 1/2 to 103 1/2 October; 103 1/2 to 104 1/2 November; 104 1/2 to 105 1/2 December; 105 1/2 to 106 1/2 January; 106 1/2 to 107 1/2 February; 107 1/2 to 108 1/2 March; 108 1/2 to 109 1/2 April; 109 1/2 to 110 1/2 May; 110 1/2 to 111 1/2 June; 111 1/2 to 112 1/2 July; 112 1/2 to 113 1/2 August; 113 1/2 to 114 1/2 September; 114 1/2 to 115 1/2 October; 115 1/2 to 116 1/2 November; 116 1/2 to 117 1/2 December; 117 1/2 to 118 1/2 January; 118 1/2 to 119 1/2 February; 119 1/2 to 120 1/2 March; 120 1/2 to 121 1/2 April; 121 1/2 to 122 1/2 May; 122 1/2 to 123 1/2 June; 123 1/2 to 124 1/2 July; 124 1/2 to 125 1/2 August; 125 1/2 to 126 1/2 September; 126 1/2 to 127 1/2 October; 127 1/2 to 128 1/2 November; 128 1/2 to 129 1/2 December; 129 1/2 to 130 1/2 January; 130 1/2 to 131 1/2 February; 131 1/2 to 132 1/2 March; 132 1/2 to 133 1/2 April; 133 1/2 to 134 1/2 May; 134 1/2 to 135 1/2 June; 135 1/2 to 136 1/2 July; 136 1/2 to 137 1/2 August; 137 1/2 to 138 1/2 September; 138 1/2 to 139 1/2 October; 139 1/2 to 140 1/2 November; 140 1/2 to 141 1/2 December; 141 1/2 to 142 1/2 January; 142 1/2 to 143 1/2 February; 143 1/2 to 144 1/2 March; 144 1/2 to 145 1/2 April; 145 1/2 to 146 1/2 May; 146 1/2 to 147 1/2 June; 147 1/2 to 148 1/2 July; 148 1/2 to 149 1/2 August; 149 1/2 to 150 1/2 September; 150 1/2 to 151 1/2 October; 151 1/2 to 152 1/2 November; 152 1/2 to 153 1/2 December; 153 1/2 to 154 1/2 January; 154 1/2 to 155 1/2 February; 155 1/2 to 156 1/2 March; 156 1/2 to 157 1/2 April; 157 1/2 to 158 1/2 May; 158 1/2 to 159 1/2 June; 159 1/2 to 160 1/2 July; 160 1/2 to 161 1/2 August; 161 1/2 to 162 1/2 September; 162 1/2 to 163 1/2 October; 163 1/2 to 164 1/2 November; 164 1/2 to 165 1/2 December; 165 1/2 to 166 1/2 January; 166 1/2 to 167 1/2 February; 167 1/2 to 168 1/2 March; 168 1/2 to 169 1/2 April; 169 1/2 to 170 1/2 May; 170 1/2 to 171 1/2 June; 171 1/2 to 172 1/2 July; 172 1/2 to 173 1/2 August; 173 1/2 to 174 1/2 September; 174 1/2 to 175 1/2 October; 175 1/2 to 176 1/2 November; 176 1/2 to 177 1/2 December; 177 1/2 to 178 1/2 January; 178 1/2 to 179 1/2 February; 179 1/2 to 180 1/2 March; 180 1/2 to 181 1/2 April; 181 1/2 to 182 1/2 May; 182 1/2 to 183 1/2 June; 183 1/2 to 184 1/2 July; 184 1/2 to 185 1/2 August; 185 1/2 to 186 1/2 September; 186 1/2 to 187 1/2 October; 187 1/2 to 188 1/2 November; 188 1/2 to 189 1/2 December; 189 1/2 to 190 1/2 January; 190 1/2 to 191 1/2 February; 191 1/2 to 192 1/2 March; 192 1/2 to 193 1/2 April; 193 1/2 to 194 1/2 May; 194 1/2 to 195 1/2 June; 195 1/2 to 196 1/2 July; 196 1/2 to 197 1/2 August; 197 1/2 to 198 1/2 September; 198 1/2 to 199 1/2 October; 199 1/2 to 200 1/2 November; 200 1/2 to 201 1/2 December; 201 1/2 to 202 1/2 January; 202 1/2 to 203 1/2 February; 203 1/2 to 204 1/2 March; 204 1/2 to 205 1/2 April; 205 1/2 to 206 1/2 May; 206 1/2 to 207 1/2 June; 207 1/2 to 208 1/2 July; 208 1/2 to 209 1/2 August; 209 1/2 to 210 1/2 September; 210 1/2 to 211 1/2 October; 211 1/2 to 212 1/2 November; 212 1/2 to 213 1/2 December; 213 1/2 to 214 1/2 January; 214 1/2 to 215 1/2 February; 215 1/2 to 216 1/2 March; 216 1/2 to 217 1/2 April; 217 1/2 to 218 1/2 May; 218 1/2 to 219 1/2 June; 219 1/2 to 220 1/2 July; 220 1/2 to 221 1/2 August; 221 1/2 to 222 1/2 September; 222 1/2 to 223 1/2 October; 223 1/2 to 224 1/2 November; 224 1/2 to 225 1/2 December; 225 1/2 to 226 1/2 January; 226 1/2 to 227 1/2 February; 227 1/2 to 228 1/2 March; 228 1/2 to 229 1/2 April; 229 1/2 to 230 1/2 May; 230 1/2 to 231 1/2 June; 231 1/2 to 232 1/2 July; 232 1/2 to 233 1/2 August; 233 1/2 to 234 1/2 September; 234 1/2 to 235 1/2 October; 235 1/2 to 236 1/2 November; 236 1/2 to 237 1/2 December; 237 1/2 to 238 1/2 January; 238 1/2 to 239 1/2 February; 239 1/2 to 240 1/2 March; 240 1/2 to 241 1/2 April; 241 1/2 to 242 1/2 May; 242 1/2 to 243 1/2 June; 243 1/2 to 244 1/2 July; 244 1/2 to 245 1/2 August; 245 1/2 to 246 1/2 September; 246 1/2 to 247 1/2 October; 247 1/2 to 248 1/2 November; 248 1/2 to 249 1/2 December; 249 1/2 to 250 1/2 January; 250 1/2 to 251 1/2 February; 251 1/2 to 252 1/2 March; 252 1/2 to 253 1/2 April; 253 1/2 to 254 1/2 May; 254 1/2 to 255 1/2 June; 255 1/2 to 256 1/2 July; 256 1/2 to 257 1/2 August; 257 1/2 to 258 1/2 September; 258 1/2 to 259 1/2 October; 259 1/2 to 260 1/2 November; 260 1/2 to 261 1/2 December; 261 1/2 to 262 1/2 January; 262 1/2 to 263 1/2 February; 263 1/2 to 264 1/2 March; 264 1/2 to 265 1/2 April; 265 1/2 to 266 1/2 May; 266 1/2 to 267 1/2 June; 267 1/2 to 268 1/2 July; 268 1/2 to 269 1/2 August; 269 1/2 to 270 1/2 September; 270 1/2 to 271 1/2 October; 271 1/2 to 272 1/2 November; 272 1/2 to 273 1/2 December; 273 1/2 to 274 1/2 January; 274 1/2 to 275 1/2 February; 275 1/2 to 276 1/2 March; 276 1/2 to 277 1/2 April; 277 1/2 to 278 1/2 May; 278 1/2 to 279 1/2 June; 279 1/2 to 280 1/2 July; 280 1/2 to 281 1/2 August; 281 1/2 to 282 1/2 September; 282 1/2 to 283 1/2 October; 283 1/2 to 284 1/2 November; 284 1/2 to 285 1/2 December; 285 1/2 to 286 1/2 January; 286 1/2 to 287 1/2 February; 287 1/2 to 288 1/2 March; 288 1/2 to 289 1/2 April; 289 1/2 to 290 1/2 May; 290 1/2 to 291 1/2 June; 291 1/2 to 292 1/2 July; 292 1/2 to 293 1/2 August; 293 1/2 to 294 1/2 September; 294 1/2 to 295 1/2 October; 295 1/2 to 296 1/2 November; 296 1/2 to 297 1/2 December; 297 1/2 to 298 1/2 January; 298 1/2 to 299 1/2 February; 299 1/2 to 300 1/2 March; 300 1/2 to 301 1/2 April; 301 1/2 to 302 1/2 May; 302 1/2 to 303 1/2 June; 303 1/2 to 304 1/2 July; 304 1/2 to 305 1/2 August; 305 1/2 to 306 1/2 September; 306 1/2 to 307 1/2 October; 307 1/2 to 308 1/2 November; 308 1/2 to 309 1/2 December; 309 1/2 to 310 1/2 January; 310 1/2 to 311 1/2 February; 311 1/2 to 312 1/2 March; 312 1/2 to 313 1/2 April; 313 1/2 to 314 1/2 May; 314 1/2 to 315 1/2 June; 315 1/2 to 316 1/2 July; 316 1/2 to 317 1/2 August; 317 1/2 to 318 1/2 September; 318 1/2 to 319 1/2 October; 319 1/2 to 320 1/2 November; 320 1/2 to 321 1/2 December; 321 1/2 to 322 1/2 January; 322 1/2 to 323 1/2 February; 323 1/2 to 324 1/2 March; 324 1/2 to 325 1/2 April; 325 1/2 to 326 1/2 May; 326 1/2 to 327 1/2 June; 327 1/2 to 328 1/2 July; 328 1/2 to 329 1/2 August; 329 1/2 to 330 1/2 September; 330 1/2 to 331 1/2 October; 331 1/2 to 332 1/2 November; 332 1/2 to 333 1/2 December; 333 1/2 to 334 1/2 January; 334 1/2 to 335 1/2 February; 335 1/2 to 336 1/2 March; 336 1/2 to 337 1/2 April; 337 1/2 to 338 1/2 May; 338 1/2 to 339 1/2 June; 339 1/2 to 340 1/2 July; 340 1/2 to 341 1/2 August; 341 1/2 to 342 1/2 September; 342 1/2 to 343 1/2 October; 343 1/2 to 344 1/2 November; 344 1/2 to 345